Copied from Terre Haute Newspaper, November 6, 1883.

A NOTABLE GIFT

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The Philosophical Transactions of the Royal Society Presented to the Rose Polytechnic.

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The Board of Managers of the Rose Polytechnic at their meeting last night received from their President, Josphus Collett, a gift of a set of the Philosophical Transactions, purchased by him while in Europe recently. This is the series of stately volumes in which all the great men in the history of physical science in England have published their original researches. All these men have been members of the Royal Society, and these transactions are the annual publications of the society. Here Robert Boyle, the founder, published his famous law on which the modern science of Steam Engineering rests and here Newton discoursed upon the law of gravitation. Here the memoirs of Sir William Herschel, presented before the Royal Society, first saw the light and nowhere else can his astronomical researches be found in their complete and perfect form. Here Faraday wrote upon electricity and here hosts of men, inferior only to these immortals, have announced the discoveries, and elaborated the theories which have made all the world debtors to English science.

It will not only be of great advantage to the students of the Polytechnic to go to the fountain-head occasionally and see how the original thinkers worked and wrought; but all scholars in the community will be grateful to the generous giver of these "Transactions" for the opportunity of consulting them. The large number of volumes constituting the set, their costliness, their variety, for very few libraries have them upon their shelves, and last and most of all their great value to the student in his researches, all conspire to make this addition to the library a notable one.

The books will arrive this week, it is hoped, having been shipped shortly after Mr. Collett himself left England for h ome, and will be immediately put upon the shelves of the Polytechnic Library.

A NOBLE MONUMENT. (1883)

From the Burlington Hawkeye.

The Rose Polytechnic Institute of Terre Haute, Indiana, which was opened last March, is one of the most recent and most striking instances of the philanthropic direction of great wealth, being practically the munificent act of one large-hearted man who had been blessed with immense capital financially, mentally and emotionally. Terre Haute was indeed blessedby the presence of such a mind and heart, but in that blessing thousands will share who are not of Terre Haute. Conceiving the idea himself among many other benefactions, of a school at Terre Haute where young men might be thoroughly trained in the sciences applicable to the industrial arts, he carried forward his thought with a systematic disinterestedness that shines out gratefully in the midst of the greed and selfishness that too often accompany the accumulation of great wealth.

The entire amount of his donations prior to his death was $345,614 61, which was swelled by a legacy of $107,594 34, and a further residuary legacy after the complete execution of his will, which it is estimated will increase the sum of his munificence to $500,000.

Pending the erection and occupation of the buildings which his generous heart had planned and for which his ample means had provided, full of years and blessed with the consciousness of noble aims and charitable designs, he passed away. But what a monument he has left behind! It is not alone the stately buildings that will stand most prominently as memorial of his benevolence, for such edifices are not always free from suggestions of ostentation and pride. It is not the hundreds and thousands alone who, as the years go by, will receive the direct benefit of the institution his wealth founded and endowed, but it is the record of his unselfish life and quiet modesty that will and does crown all his life and acts with a mild radiance like a halo of glory. It is the sentiment that led him to suggest a name for the institution which failed to identify it with himself or even to refer to himself. It was the sentiment which led him to protest and expostulate when the board of trustees, at last recognizing the injustice of such a misnomer, determined to change the name to that it now bears. It is this disposition that shreds away from his character and his deeds the last vestige of selfishness and pride, and reveals in its naked vigor the love of his fellow men.

And how could he have bestowed his wealth to better advantage? His bones will moulder and his flesh decay. His means provided amply for his immediate dependents, and beyond that the world with all its opportunities was open to them to amass wealth. But for the great masses of humanity this school rears its stately pile, offering to all who come opportunities for improving not simply their own condition, but for advancing the progress of the world. The wealth of Chauncey Rose will be multiplied to the good of humanity thousands of times. It will swell in the wealth of the world in a geometric ratio as each student applies the advantages he here receives to production. Chauncey Rose neglected not his immediate and natural legatees, but his large heart took in the human family as his brotherhood, and he left to them a princely legacy that can never be exhausted.

The Rose Polytechnic Institute.

The annual meeting of the Board of Trustees of the Rose Polytechnic Institute was held Saturday evening. The officers were re-elected as follows:

President, Josephus Collett; vice-president, Charles R. Peddle; treasurer, Demas Deming; secretary, S. S. Early. A gift of furniture and books, made by Mrs. Hemingway from the library of the late Chauncey Rose, was accepted and a vote of thanks returned. Except the books, which will be placed in the library, these articles will be deposited in the Rose memorial room at the institute. Gifts of maps and books from others were also received and acknowledgement made. Arrangements have been perfected for a Junior class next fall. The prospects are that there will be a very large number applying for admission as Freshmen. (Newspaper, June 2, 1883.)

INAUGURATION EXERCISES.

The inauguration exercises of the Rose Polytechnic Institute will be held at the chapel of the institute, on Wednesday, March 7th, at half-past ten o'clock a.m. Addresses will be delivered by Hon. A. G. Porter, governor of Indiana; Hon. D. W. Voorhees, United States senator; Gen. John Eaton, United States commissioner of education, and Dr. Charles O. Thompson, president of the faculty. The public are respectfully invited to attend. The exercises will begin promptly at the hour named.

By order of the board of managers.

SAMUELS. EARLY, SECRETARY. (1883)

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ROSE POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTE, TERRE HAUTE, INDIANA.

Fall term begins Wednesday, September 19th, 1883. Candidates for admission examined Tuesday, September 18. Address, until September 1st, Samuels. Early, Secretary; after that date, President CHARLES O. THOMPSON.

POLYTECHNIC PRESIDENT.

Dr. S. H. Peabody of Champaign Industrial University to Succeed President Thompson.

He Visits the City to Meet the Board of Trustees--a Decision next Week.

The Peculiar Will of the late Hiram Rigler to be contested by His Widow.

POLYTECHNIC'S PRESIDENT.

Dr. S. H. Peabody, of Champaign, Ill, the Probable Successor of President Thompson. (Feb. 17, 1886.)

The board of trustees of Rose Polyteconic institute held an important meeting last night. For several weeks the trustees have been in correspondence with Dr. S. H. Peabody, of the Illinois Industrial university, at Champaign, and in response to an invitation, Dr. Peabody came to Terre Haute, and met the board last night. A long interview followed, (the result being that Dr. Peabody was asked to return to this city next week, and consult further with the board.) He will accordingly visit this city early in the coming week and, as a member of the board said last night, "will probably be selected as the successor of the late President Thompson," Dr. Peabody has been connected with the Champaign University for many years and is said to be one of the most practical and systematic educators in the west. The question of the presidency of the Polytechnic will be settled, it is said, at the next meeting of the board.

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(22) SPC File

Chauncey Rose bequest still benefits students, poor, aged

IS AUG 08 1993

★ Rose, Chauncey (d) ★ Charities

By Frances E. Hughes
Special to the Tribune-Star

Terre Hauteans continue to benefit from the benevolence of pioneer millionaire philanthropist Chauncey Rose 116 years after his death on Aug. 13, 1877.

His many large contributions still help the aged, the poor and provide educational opportunities for young people in Terre Haute and Vigo County.

Rose-Hulman Institute of Technology, founded in the early 1870s by Rose as the Terre Haute School of Industrial Science, has grown to be one of the foremost engineering and science schools in this country.

Union Hospital received $21,900 last year from the Chauncey Rose fund to be used for medical services for indigent residents of Vigo County.

Three aged women of an original 19 are being cared for in Southwood Health Care Center and their funerals will be paid for from the interest from the money in the Chauncey Rose Fund and from the Clara Fairbanks Home Fund.

The Rose Ladies Aid Society, founded by Rose during the Civil War to assist families of soldiers, is still active as a charity organization.

To start his original Terre Haute School of Industrial Science, Rose purchased land on the northwest corner of Thirteenth and Locust streets, where he built the main building for the school. Then, he gave $350,000 to the school for the purchase of equipment and maintenance. Over his protest and against his wishes, the name of the school was changed in 1875 to Rose Polytechnic Institute. He died before the school was dedicated March 7, 1883, and in his will he left $107,504 to the school and designated that it be made residuary legatee of his estate.

In 1914, the school was moved to its present location east of the city, where a new building was erected and the school continued its rapid expansion.

Mr. and Mrs. Anton Hulman transferred the assets of the Hulman Foundation to the school in 1970 and the name was changed to Rose-Hulman Institute of Technology.

Annually, the interest on the Rose Dispensary money goes to Union Hospital. It comes from the endowment set up with the sale of the Rose Dispensary property and remaining assets.

In his will, Rose left $75,000 for the establishment of the Rose Dispensary where medicines were given to the poor without charge.

When the building was beyond repair, it was sold to Indiana State University in October of 1970 for $49,750. The dispensary was closed Jan. 24, 1971, and the building was torn down. Later, a small park called Oakley Plaza was laid out there with funds provided by the Oakley Foundation.

There are still some men and women who remember being reared in the Rose Orphans Home, which was founded by Chauncey Rose with $150,000 in his will. It was established as the Vigo County Home and the name was later changed to Rose Orphans Home.

Although childless himself, Rose was always interested in the welfare of children. The designation for the money was that the home also could be for support and care of aged men and women and crippled persons.

Approximately 3,000 children up to the age of 16 were cared for in the institution until 1950 when the home was closed. The children still there, most of whom were wards of the county, were then taken to the county's Glenn Orphans Home.

A large brick building and two smaller buildings called cottages were erected in 1883 at the northeast corner of Twenty-fifth Street and Wabash Avenue to house the home. In 1959, the main building was a retirement home for both men and women that operated by the Rose board through St. Stephen Episcopal Church. It was then called Chauncey Rose Home for the Aged.

Community Affairs File

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TERRE HAUTE, INDIANA

In 1966, the property was sold and the buildings razed to make way for the K-Mart shopping center. Interest from the assets was designated to be used for the original purposes.

In 1874, Rose bought a large frame house on 1016 North Sixth Street and endowed it as the Rose Old Ladies Home. Managed by the Rose Ladies Aid Society, the home housed a few elderly women until 1971 when it was closed. The home, which had been renamed the Sara Dowling Home for the woman from whom the house was purchased, was sold to the Housing Authority of Terre Haute.

The seven women who had been living in the home were moved to the Clara Fairbanks Home for Aged Women at 721 Eighth Avenue. This place then became the Clara Fairbanks and Chauncey Rose Home with the Chauncey Rose board managing it. When it closed in 1986, the 19 women living there were moved to the nursing home.

These benefits prevail with the money coming from interest from the two separate funds — the Chauncey Rose Fund from sale of the orphan's home property and Sara Dowling Home property and from the Fairbanks Home assets.

The latter property was sold to Union Hospital by Bruce Sherman, great-grandson of Crawford Fairbanks. The building was razed and the site is now a parking lot for the hospital.

During his lifetime, Rose contributed to many other worthy causes. He was called "The Railroad King" as he made most of his money with railroads and real estate.

Rich heritage

* Chauncey Rose (SPC)

TS JUL 05 1992

Terre Haute owes great deal to Chauncey Rose

Historically speaking

Clark retired as The Tribune-Star's women's editor in 1980. She has written a local history column since 1956. She is Vigo County Historian.

By Dorothy J. Clark
Special to The Tribune-Star

When Chauncey Rose first saw Terre Haute, he was not a rich man. But neither was he considered poor in those early days. He saw a small village of less than 200 people, a dozen or two houses, and two or three small stores.

Many years later he said the town had no place where he could eat or sleep, so he went to Fort Harrison for room and board.

As a matter of fact, the Eagle & Lion tavern at the southeast corner of First and Wabash had been open for business for a year.

On the Fourth of July, 1817, a grand celebration was staged there, even though the doors and windows had not been installed.

Two months later, when Lucius H. Scott first saw the town, he stayed at the inn. He later told of its furnishings and the meals served there at that early time.

Chauncey Rose went on north to found a town on Raccoon Creek in what is now Parke County. He called it Roseville, but it later was named Coxville. Here he built a dam, standing in water and working long hours with the hired hands.

He stayed there nearly five years before surrendering to the more attractive town of Terre Haute. Possibly the reason he left was because he was defeated for a minor political office. It was Roseville's loss, and Terre Haute's gain.

He opened a primitive store in Terre Haute, invested wisely in land and other opportunities. Little is known of his early activities until he appeared at the sheriff's sale of Abraham Markle's property in 1833, property on which Frederick Rapp had foreclosed the mortgage.

On June 3, 1816, Major Markle had entered for himself the half section on which he built his mill over Otter Creek. On the same day he was refused the right to lay his land a warrant No. 1 on the site of Fort Harrison where he intended to build a town.

Out of this attempt to take over the government land of the fort grew, in time, a long drawn out dispute with Major John T. Chunn, who was in charge of the army post, a controversy that finally resulted in Chunn challenging Markle to fight a duel. Markle refused, and Captain Cass also delivered a challenge in his own name.

The matter resulted in numerous court cases and finally the dismissal of the charges, as all parties were members of the Masonic Lodge.

On the same day that Markle chose his own lands, he entereed over 2,000 acres for men who had been in his command. On July 12, he entered land for his partner, Col. Caleb Hopkins, assignee of Henry Follett, the 320 acres lying between the present Seventh and 13th streets, from Poplar to Locust. For this Rose paid a total of $3,300.

In the following 20 years, the National Road, the Wabash & Erie Canal, and the Terre Haute & Richmond Railroad were built through these lands. Rose built and operated the Prairie House on the site of the present Terre Haute House.

From one of these sales he received in May 1852, $10,415 for a part of the land of the railroad. While it was payable in stock, it indeed was a nice return on the original investment.

Another million dollars or so came from the sale of lots in his various subdivisions that grew out of his original purchase.

A shrewd investor in later days, there was a certain element of luck in many instances. He might have foreseen the coming of the National Road, but it is unlikely he knew the canal would run through his cornfield for nearly half a mile, nor have thought of the day when his own railroad that he had promoted and the beginnings of the C.&.E.I. would create new wealth for him. He could not have dreamed that single town lots would bring more than the broad acres cost him.

There were other interests, too, that helped him. As a stockholder in the State Bank Branch on Ohio Street, he could, along with others, borrow what he needed. In the days when the bank had only to issue its own notes to prove funds for investment, there always was a source of ready money for him.

Rose had a finger in many pies. He and his brothers and his sister's husband, Israel Williams, were interested in mercantile pursuits. Even in the prosperous flatboat and packing establishments he had money that made money over again.

Paul Dresser's father ran a woolen mill at Sullivan that was in the name of Merrick A. Jewett, a long-time Congregational minister here. But the records show that it was Rose money that bought the land, erected the mill and operated it almost to its last day.

The first attempt to complete a railroad from here to St. Louis by way of Marshall, Ill., and Springfield saw him associated with Ninian Edwards and Abraham Lincoln as well as some local people, including John P. Usher who built the house on Ohio Street occupied so long by Herman Hulman.

In other matters, he furnished the money to the contractors who built the canal and the railroads, and he was an active worker in other lines.

More often than not he was not mentioned as part of the organization. He had several hard battles in the courts to protect his property and interests, and he usually won. His few thousands grew like the proverbial snowball.

Unlike many others who made money and could not take it with them, Chauncey Rose was a generous giver during his lifetime, and he was the last of his race, so Terre Haute received a rich heritage from him.

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Community Affairs File

Some Terre Haute Financiers Associated With Late Chauncey Rose

Nov. 11, 1951 Inst-Star

By A. R. Markle.

As Chauncey Rose approached his allotted years of three-score and ten, he began to lose interest in the accumulation of wealth. He had had an active life after coming to Terre Haute and he had put up a valiant fight to hold what he had gained. A few of his ventures had not been profitable and he disposed of them in due time, but very seldom at a loss. He had twice defended his title to the half section which made him the most money, and had won in each case after fighting his way through the courts.

Beginning with the middle of the century, he had begun to dispose of his real estate. The deeds by which he transferred the land to the railroads were by far the largest sales in territory, though not in money, although the first sale to the railroad brought him far more than the entire property had cost him. Two later sales increased his wealth by another twenty thousand dollars. It is true that he took stock in payment of the land, but the stock thus acquired gave him control of the railroad and more power than any group of purchasers.

The railroad company was empowered to declare that delinquent subscriptions were to be forfeited to the company, but in many cases, these forfeited shares came to Mr. Rose on payments of very small sums. His stock, of course, was always paid up and was constantly increasing, through his purchase from those who had less faith in the success of the venture.

Hard Won Success.

Mr. Rose was a hard fighter and not a very good loser. As in the case of any rich man, offers of friendship made him suspicious of those he felt were trying to gain his good will, and perhaps, some of his money. He had very few close and intimate friends. Of his many associates over the long years, William K. Edwards, Firmin Nippert and Josephus Collett were the only ones who received specific bequests of money after his death. They were also made executors of his will, for which service, they were to receive reasonable compensation.

His cousin, Sarah A. Heminway, was given his home place on the north side of Chestnut between Seventh and Eighth streets, together with all the house furnishings except his portrait and the contests of his office. These he left to the Rose Polytechnic Institute together with $107,594.34, besides such gifts as he had already made to that institution up to the time of his death.

Rose Polytechnic Board.

The first Board of Managers consisted of Josephus Collett, Firmin Nippert, Charles R. Peddle, Barnabas C. Hobbs, William A. Jones, Demas Deming, Ray G. Jenckes, General Charles Cruft, and Colonel William K. Edwards. They were all chosen by Mr. Rose, but it was provided that all vacancies on the Board should be filled by the survivors.

Colonel W. K. Edwards, of whom mention has been made heretofore, died in 1878 and was succeeded by Samuel S. Early. Mr. Early was the son of Jacob D. and Mary (Stockwell) Early and after a series of temporary residences here, became a permanent resident in 1876.

Barnabas C. Hobbs, a well known educator and one of the founders of the Normal School, attended the World's Peace Congress as a member, which necessitated his prolonged absence from Terre Haute. R. G. Jenckes removed to Mt. Vernon, Indiana, and resigned his position on the board. Thus, in January, 1879, Robert S. Cox and Preston Hussey were elected to fill the vacancies caused by these removals.

Mr. Hobbs was born in Salem, Indiana, in 1815, of Quaker parents. In 1847 he became superintendent of the school established by the Quakers and which later became Earlham College. In 1868, he was elected State Superintendent of Public Instruction and while holding this office he continued to advocate a State Teachers School. He was successful in this project and became one of its first Trustees. One of his duties was the selection of the first President of the Normal School and after interviewing several applicants, he finally selected William A. Jones, of Aurora, Illinois.

Besides being chosen as Indiana State Normal School's first president, Mr. Jones was also chosen by Mr. Rose as a member of the first Board of Managers of the Rose Polytechnic Institute because of his outstanding abilities as an educator.

Ray Greene Janckes was born in a house on the grounds of the present Highland Lawn Cemetery on July 11, 1847. He was an able business man and became very well known for his abilities. In Mt. Vernon he established a hom-

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iny mill and in later years returned to Terre Haute to carry on that industry in a mill at the southeast corner of First and Poplar streets. This mill had been, in the early days, the Anchor Mill and had originally been built as a flour mill, but later became the first planing mill to make tongue and groove flooring.

Robert S. Cox, born in 1833 in Zonesville, Ohio, of Welch parentage, came to Terre Haute from Cincinnati where he operated a wholesale grocery store in partnership with his father. In 1869, he joined Herman Hulman in the firm of Hulman & Co, wholesale grocers, which partnership dissolved about ten years later, Mr. Cox taking over Mr. Hulman's interest in the Fairbanks Distillery. Later he sold his distillery interests and became a member of Seath & Hager Car Works. He died at his residence at 624 Swan street, in 1886.

Preston Hussey was born on a farm near Seeleyville, September 12, 1826, the son of George and Mary Hussey. He received a common school education and remained on the farm until 1850, when he became assistant postmaster of Terre Haute under James T. Moffatt, Postmaster.

He later became a bookkeeper, then cashier, of the Terre Haute Branch of the State Bank of Indiana. He remained with that bank until after its term expired and the Bank of the State of Indiana was organized. He remained there even after it became the National State Bank, at the southwest corner of Fifth and Wabash.

He built a magnificent home at the northwest corner of Seventh and Mulberry, which was demolished sometime after his death. A business block was erected on the site and it in turn was later demolished to become a part of the campus of the State Teachers College. He married Kate B. Moffatt, and their daughter, Florence, married Samuel Stockwell Early, Jr.

Josephus Collett served on the Board of Managers until 1893 and was succeeded by W. S. Rea, a wholesale grocer in Terre Haute and a member of the firm of the Bement-Rea Co. After his death, his will named several legatees, but the balance of his property was left to the Rose Polytechnic Institute.

Charles Rugan Peddle served on the Board of Managers until 1893 and was succeeded by R. S. Cox, whose father had also served on the Board.

Demas Deming and Charles Cruft were very early associates of Mr. Rose and mention has been made of both men in previous stories.

Rose, Chauncey

Y TRIBUTE O ROSE AT GRAVESIDE

y 19—1911

s Gather to Hear Eulogies to Ian Who Did Much for Terre Haute.

ING PRAISE IS GIVEN PIONEER PHILANTHROPIST

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Ball, C. L. Mees, A. M. Hood Others Take Part in Ceremonies Inaugural Annual Day.

ousand people gathered at the nd cemetery today to observe ugural annual Rose day. Dis- of rose and white at the resi- the wearing of the colors on eet in a few of the business while the Rose dispensary and Rose institutions were decorated. e observance aside from the ny at the grave side. The cere- t Highland Lawn was opened by ent C. L. Mees, of the Rose chnic institute, at 2:30 followed ocation by the Rev. D. D. Tullis, Washington Avenue Presby- church.

C. Ball, president of the board nagers of the Rose Polytechnic te, then read the following eulogy memory of Chauncey Rose:

have met here today in the en- t of a double privilege. First we are signalizing by our pres- nd these exercises the removal mortal remains of an honored from its first resting place in awn cemetery to this new and spacious site here in Highland

he interment, August 15, 1877, a concourse of citizens assembled honor to the memory of a great whose life work was ended. On ccasion we are inaugurating an ceremonial at this spot, to be pated in by Rose alumni wher-

hey may be, in memory of the ork of one who gave so wisely old age what he had made in uth and strength that here and here, now and always, his bene- s will [illegible]

here each year as to a shrine and con- secrate itself to high endeavor and useful service. From these ashes thus perennially will rise renewed and bet- ter life. He who lies here believed in humanity and its destiny and thus, though here is his grave, it is an open sepulchre, and he that was laid to rest in it walks the earth in perennial youth and strength with all whose feet were made more fleet through his as- sistance.

He who sleeps here, surrounded by those of his blood who were of his household and near and dear to him, was identified with the history of Terre Haute, and the Wabash valley, and Indiana, and the west from the earliest days. He came to this new country from his Connecticut home on horse- back, for there was then no other and easier way. Indiana had been ad- mitted to the Union in 1816 and Terre Haute was laid out as a town in that same year. It was a crude, wild coun- try into which this scion of revolu- tionary stock, of Scotch blood back of that, came with a stout heart and will- ing hands and resolute purpose to make a home and found a fortune.

From this occasion all sense of per- sonal sorrow is absent. He whose memory we honor was born in Weth- ersfield Meadows, Conn., on December 24, 1794, and died in Terre Haute on August 13, 1877—nearly thirty-four years ago. A generation is but a third of a century. And he was an old man when he fell asleep then, full of honor and years. Comparatively few now living here in his home town know him even in his later life; still fewer when he was in the plentitude of his health and strength, a master- ful force in the ranks of men. Were he living now he would be 117 years old. So it is not at all as if we were standing at a freshly opened grave and the clods that fell heavy on a cof- fin lid beat on freshly bruised and bleeding hearts. This is a joyous oc- casion, rather, for all is well with him and better with us because of him. He fought a good fight and kept his faith in humanity and his works live after him, their usefulness spreading in wider circles year after year. Be- neath this sod his ashes rest, but his spirit girdles the globe.

A review of his character and career will now be read.

Life of Chauncey Rose.

A. M. Hood, graduate of the Rose in- stitute, in the class of 1883, then read the following sketch of the life of Chauncey Rose:

One day in the fall of the year 1817 there rode into the village of Terre Haute, then only a year old, a young man of 23. He was cast in a sturdy mould—a splendid type of the vigor- ous manhood that poured into the west from the older settlements to the east and southeast. Born and reared on a farm in the Weatherfield's Meadows of Connecticut, his adventurous spirit led him to follow the star of empire to the west.

Fortunately for Indiana and the Wabash valley and Terre Haute, he came here—a difficult and somewhat dangerous undertaking in that early day, as, indeed, had been his entire journey from his Connecticut home. The country was raw and unsettled. What are now broad, traveled high- ways were then only bridal paths or blazed trails. Rivers were barriers al- most as seas are now. Only the year before Indiana had been admitted to the Union. Terre Haute was a strag- gling village, its few houses clinging like swallows' nests on the river bank. Near at hand was Fort Harrison, with its protecting stockade and garrison, for the Indians still disputed the white man's sway. [illegible]

[illegible] tionary war discussed by participants in it. He was of those daring spirits who stood erect and were unafraid. His life had been one continuous edu- cation in self-reliance and the manly virtues. So when he came riding on horseback into the village of Terre Haute it was in an Americanized spirit of knightly chivalry. He came to seek a place to locate and make a home and work out his destiny. Fortunately for this town and for all who have dwelt in it since that early day he was pleased and this then, save for a few years spent in Parke county, where he built and operated a mill and en- gaged in several enterprises, was his home all of his long and useful life.

Just what visions his prophetic eye saw that led him to locate here it is some- times a little difficult to decide. Some of the resources that phobably influenced him have been diminishing factors in the town's development.

The plain, unvarnished truth is that young Chauncey Rose, and, in a lesser degree, his confreres, were themselves the most important and valuable re- sources of the village of Terre Haute. It was the best town in a wide area because he and they lived in it. He came to found his fortune. He ended by enriching the town, for it is richer, immeasurably richer, by reason of his having lived and worked here through sunshine and shadow, in lean years and years of plenty, keeping up high courage, reso- lutely doing each day what he set his hands to do.

What Terre Taute provided for him in the way of opportunity—and that was all he required—hundreds of other villages in that early day might have provided, nearly if not quite as well. What he did for Terre Haute few could or would have done. And the beauty of it all and the inspiration—the inspira- tion that challenges and encourages imitation, is that it was all so simple and so easily understood. Each day he discharged the daily duty, whether easy or hard. He worked and kept faith.

His methods were simple and direct. His occupations were those of the men with whom he lived. Believing in the town's future and adding every day to its improvement by his own efforts, he wisely invested his surplus, slowly and laboriously acquired, in suburban prop- erty that is now the town, and the wealth of which he became possessed was largely due to these increases of land values. But he had neither dispo- sition nor desire to reap where he had not sowed, and there was no movement for the town's advancement that he did not head. Quietly and unconsciously he went about his daily duties, neglecting nothing, rendering faithful service him- self and exacting it of all with whom he was associated. As his interests grew and he became an employer of many men his sterling worth was shown. He exacted faithful work. He knew what a day's work was. But he paid a fair wage and was a friend, a true friend of all employed by him; kept them in mind, befriended them, could always be relied on for counsel and assistance.

Two things loom especially large in the life of Chauncey Rose, and most vividly illuminate his character. Mr. Rose was a man in the full maturity of his mental and physical powers, and possessed of a comfortable fortune when the railroad transportation prob- lem became a public question in Indi- ana of supreme importance. A charter was obtained for a railroad from Rich- mond, on the eastern border of the state, through Indianapolis to Terre Haute on the western border. For that time it was a project of tremendous importance—an enterprise for that day vaster than the projected Cape to Cairo railroad of the present. Money was scarce, the population to be served was [illegible]

convention was called at Indianapolis. A majority of those in attendance fav- ored asking for a grant of lands from the United States government sufficient for the purpose. Mr. Rose opposed the plan with all his might. He did not believe government was founded for any such purpose. He was opposed to devoting the heritage of all to the up- building of a few, or a section. What was worth having was worth working for. Those were his texts and his talk. And he defeated the proposal.

But his defeat of this proposal to seek government aid seemed to his sensitive conscious to impose on him the duty of securing the building of the road, lest some should censure him should it fail. With characteristic in- trepidity he undertook to build the road, enlisting as truly and loyally in the army of progress as ever soldier enlisted in the army under Washington. He flung his life and fortune and sacred honor into it as truly as did the signers of the declaration of independ- ence. And he built the road—that part of it from Indianapolis to Terre Haute.

Railroad building then wasn't what it is now. A road crossing the conti- nent can now be more easily built. Back and forth over the whole line Mr. Rose went repeatedly directing, en- couraging, inspiring, doing. He built the road and then and there, a daily witness of the daily need on the part of him and his associates of a sufficient supply of men trained practically and theoretically in the mechanic arts, was born the idea of establishing the Poly- technic Institute for the training of young men to the end that the world's work might be better and more eco- nomically and efficiently and speedily done, and his successors carry out greater enterprises.

One other thing. An elder brother of Mr. Rose, John Rose, of New York city, died leaving an estate of nearly two million dollars. The estate was by his will bestowed in its entirety to a long list of charitable institutions and so- cieties, chiefly in New York. Chauncey Rose was the sole survivor of the fam- ily except one brother with whom he effected an arrangement by which he (Chauncey) should become the sole heir in the event that the will was broken. And then he inaugurated a contest in the courts and, after a full and fair hearing, the will was set aside and he became the sole heir to the great estate. By solemn decree of court it was adjudged to him. It was given to him to do with as he pleased. Then happened something that is prob- ably without a parallel in this country.

His keen and discerning eye had de- tected flaws in the will and he found that if he did not intervene the estate would be dissipated and dispersed, only a moiety of it reaching the objects his brother intended to help and doing only a fraction of the good he hoped to accomplish. So this faithful brother and honest benefactor, having the property in his legal possession, pro- ceeded to carry out to the letter and in its full extent the provisions of his brother's will. Every dollar of his nearly two-million-dollar estate was so allotted and Chauncey Rose, per- sonally poorer in purse by the outlay for his expensive litigation, was richer in public esteem and infinitely richer in the consciousness of a filial duty faithfully done.

Alumni of the Rose Polytechnic es- pecially may well be proud, they have reason to be proud of the great and good man whose open, honest eyes look at them shrewdly but kindly as pic- tured on their diplomas. These two chapters from his life might well be guides to them and to all youths through all their careers.

tune. It was a slow process for he would no totally disapproved of t ventures that lift a m fellows by crushing th Every dollar he acquired earned, with a fair eq and it was his especial that his enterprises b and the community as much as himself. His linked with those of h and all through life he the town to grow up to ful enterprise found in Our railroads, all of th time he relinquished th assisted by him. All his was benevolent, but wh noon of his life came he shrewdly and as painsta tribute his fortune so as the greatest good for the

to the community and wealth, as he had displ many years in acquiring i

Leaving out of the r personal benefactions, onl tion of which the com knew of and then not his public bequests were admirable.

Mr. Rose never married. last of his race. Into his l in later years had come gentlewoman and her da were to him as a daughter daughter in their mutual a companionship. Here and they now sleep. Guided them and counselling w friends he set about doin was a friend of the St school and not only gave serving students assistan planned and would have completion, but for legis ference and inaction, a the students that the sta compelled to provide. I erously to the library of lege. He was a liberal institution, then a hosp Ann's orphanage. Every time was helped. But the by which he will chiefly b are the Rose Ladies' Aid Home and the Rose Pol latest of his benefactions to which he was giving c attention up to very nea his days. Representati four Rose benefactions here to do honor to his na Each of these institution ment to his fame more e brass or marble. Tim tooth cannot mark nor ma the years their usefulnes for good will increase.

It is a fitting thing for with the care of these i tions, and others whom h a lesser degree, to ann this day in his memor modest, manly man, wh had and with it a wealt for his fellow men has le age the sweetest fame of spent his life here. Take in all we shall not look u again. We honor ourselve ing him.

A very touching and te is that in which students r college as their Alma M cherishing mother. The hig tion of those charged with conducting an educational i that it may carry on and co wise and good mother would the work lovingly begun at and that only ends when hands are folded on her bos last, long sleep.

The Rose Polytechnics in the other institutions helped by him were the joint offsp head and heart of Chauncey [illegible]

CAF - Archives

REFER...
DO NOT CIRCULATE

March, 14, 1940.

Community Affairs File

Mrs. Baldwin,
Box 18, Poland, Ohio.

Dear Mrs. Baldwin:

I am in search of biographical data on Richard A. Morris and am told that the widow of Benj. G. Hadhut was his daughter and can be located through you.

I am writing a history of Rose Dispensary here and Mr. Morris was a member of the Board at the time of his death.

I am told that he was one of the engineers who made the survey of the old Terre Haute & Richmond Railroad for Chauncey Rose and was later a contractor in its construction. He was a member of the Board of Trustees of the Terre Haute Schools from 1881 to 1884 and had some connection with the Railroad in his later days.

I will be grateful for any information you can give me or the name and address of anyone who can do so.

Yours truly,

ROSE POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTE
TERRE HAUTE, INDIANA
47803

December 29, 1965

Mrs. Dorothy Clark
Terre Haute Historical Society
1411 South 6th Street
Terre Haute, Ind.

Dear Mrs. Clark:

I guess Frank Day has already sent you a copy of the enclosed article about Chauncey Rose. It's one of the best I've seen about Mr. Rose.

What's so good about it is that it points to something that's disturbed me for some time: that Chauncey Rose is nearly a forgotten man in Terre Haute today. And it lays the groundwork I've needed for a project I've been wanting to push for some time.

I've sent copies of the article to John Lamb, John Biel and Howard Potter and made the same suggestion to each: that this Sesquicentennial Celebration would be a good time to begin the revival of the memory of Chauncey Rose, his role in this city's development and his contributions (not in money alone) to Terre Haute, the state and even beyond, through Rose Polytechnic Institute, the Rose Infirmary and the Rose Home.

I've suggested that the least we might do is erect a plaque to Mr. Rose -- perhaps at the site of his home at 7th and Chestnut streets.

Where do we go from here?

Sincerely,

Donald F. Flathman

Donald F. Flathman
Director
Office of Information Services

C. Rose

ROSE MEMORIAL BUILDING IS BEGUN

Stone Work Being Reared Now In Fairbanks Park—What General Plan Is

The Chauncey Rose memorial—a long cherished plan of the Banks of the Wabash association—is under construction and rapidly assuming form in Fairbanks park on the east bank of the Wabash river.

The Rose memorial, an open-air amphitheater with the memorial building located at the front of the natural beauty spot, will provide not only a tribute to one of Terre Haute's best known philanthropists and benefactors, but will also provide an ideal place for the holding of open-air meetings, such as pageants, plays and gatherings of all kinds.

The memorial building is being constructed largely from stone that was salvaged from the former post office building that was torn away to give place to Terre Haute's new federal and post office building. Eight marble columns that formerly adorned the old post office building are being utilized to give beauty and grace and to act as supports for the roof superstructure of the memorial. Inside the building will be niches and panels that can be utilized—and such is the plan of the Banks of the Wabash association—either for busts, statues or inscribed tablets, that will honor the memory of Terre Haute former citizens who by their actions have won the recognition and deserve the tribute as Terre Haute benefactors.

The Banks of the Wabash association will place such a tribute for Chauncey Rose and the building itself will be designated as the Chauncey Rose memorial. Who the other benefactors will be that will be honored with designated places for memorial tributes remains to be determined.

Surrounding the memorial building is an almost perfect natural amphitheater that makes it possible in this natural semi-circle to view the memorial building and the open air plaza that will front the building. It is from this plaza that the plays, pageants and other entertainments will be held.

After the building and the plaza is completed the Terre Haute city park system, which acted as sponsor for the memorial, will with the help of WPA labor landscape and grade the surrounding terraces and the natural elevation will be made in many ways to conform to the amphitheater plans, but for the Rose amphitheater the natural beauty will be used instead of structional terraces of cor other material.

The Fairbanks park was the gift to the city by Crawford and Edward P. Fairbanks, and the program of construction includes the municipal swimming pool, a municipal boat pier, recreational grounds, consisting of baseball, tennis and other sports, and a terrace along the river bank affording a natural ampitheater for boat races.

Mayor Beecher has cooperated with the Banks of the Wabash association, and has exerted himself towards the beautification of the park and the progress of work with the final program in view.

CHAUNCEY ROSE RECORDS TO BE ENSHRINED HERE

(Continued From Page 1.)

tions he founded here. These papers have been prepared by Dr. Donald B. Prentice, president of Rose Polytechnic Institute; Frank Smallwood, secretary of the Rose Dispensary Association; Ernest Alden, superintendent of the Rose Orphans' Home, and Mrs. B. B. White, who has written the history of the Rose Home for Aged Women.

Also included in the box will be a history of the life and works of Crawford Fairbanks, by W. F. Cronin, editor of The Terre Haute Tribune; record of the work of the city park department, sponsor of the project; a review of the government's participation in the project, prepared by Paul Middleton, district director of the Works Progress Administration; a review of the work of the Banks of the Wabash Association, by V. S. Meister, secretary, and copies of daily newspapers.

ROSE MEMORIAL STEPS NOW BEING PLACED

Workmen are now putting in the steps of the Chauncey Rose Memorial in Fairbanks Park. Superintendent Richard Wey of the city parks made a report of the progress of all WPA projects at the meeting of the Park Board Wednesday afternoon, mentioning especially that of the Rose Memorial, the sunken gardens in the park and the Dresser Drive.

He advised members of the board to drive through the park and note this progress.

First plans for the annual picnic of the miners were discussed by a committee with members of the Park Board at this meeting. This picnic will be held at the Memorial Stadium next August.

Corner Stone Laying Planned At Memorial For City's Benefactors

Corner stone laying ceremonies of the Chauncey Rose memorial, now rearing skyward on the banks of the Wabash as one of Terre Haute's most imposing beautifications of its river front, will be staged at 3 o'clock on Friday afternoon of this week.

Fred R. Waldron of the Banks of the Wabash association, which has sponsored the creation of this memorial, not only to Chauncey Rose, but also to perpetuate the memory of those who have in the past or will in the future become prominent benefactors of Terre Haute as a progressive and outstanding community, will preside as chairman of the corner stone laying ceremonies.

The ceremonies were found necessary at this early stage of completion due to the fact that the corner stone box will rest in the base of one of the large granite pillars that will compose the colonade.

Contents of the box will include a history of the life of Chauncey Rose by A. C. Duddleston, Mr. Rose's benefactions as expressed in the Rose Polytechnic institute by Paul M. Bogart, president of the college; his benefactions as expressed in the Rose dispensary by Frank Smallwood, secretary of the Rose Dispensary association; his benefactions as expressed in the Rose orphan's home by Ernest Alden, superintendent of the home; his benefactions as expressed in the Rose Ladies' Aid, by Mrs. B. B. White; a history of the life and benefactions of Crawford Fairbanks, among whose numerous contributions the interests of Terre Haute included the Fairbanks park, on which the Rose memorial is located; the activities of the city park department, the city's sponsor of the project; a review of the government's participation in the project, by Paul Middleton, district director of the WPA; a review of the activities of the Banks of the Wabash association in the development of the river front by V. S. Meister, secretary of the association, and copies of the daily papers as well as other documents to be selected prior to the cornerstone laying.

Shades of Terre Haute's former post office building are being created in erection of the memorial to date as the eight granite columns that formerly graced the Seventh street and Cherry street entrances of the old post office building take their position in the colonade of the new and imposing memorial.

For it was back in 1931 when the old post office building was being torn down that the Banks of the Wabash association secured the possession of the columns as well as several tons of Indiana limestone.

Erection of the memorial had to be postponed because of the lack of sufficient funds until a federal WPA grant was secured and since that time government officials have worked untiringly to promote the erection and completion of the memorial, which, when completed is expected will stand as one of the outstanding memorial structures in this part of the state and will add both charm and dignity to the banks of the historic Wabash.

However, the Banks of the Wabash association has incurred considerable expense, not only in moving the stone, but also in various other expenses made necessary to complete the memorial.

The memorial itself will be approximately 200 feet long and about 72 feet deep in the central portion. The central portion will be devoted to niches in which will be located busts of not only Chauncey Rose, but also Crawford Fairbanks, W. S. Rea and later on other Terre Haute benefactors.

The structure will form a beautiful background for an open air ampitheater, seating approximately 5,500, facing the Wabash river, and an open air stage and theater located adjacent to the Dresser drive.

At the corner stone laying ceremonies Friday afternoon invocation will be given by Rev. G. Isaac, and the tribute to Chauncey Rose will be given by Rabbi J. Marshall Taxay. The public is cordially invited to be present at the ceremonies.

Memorial Service

Memorial services for members of B. P. O. E. No. 86 who have died during the past year as well as for those who have died in previous years, will be held at 11 o'clock this morning at the Elks club.

The memorial address will be delivered by John M. Fitzgerald, while the ritualistic work will be in charge of the officers of the lodge. The impressive memorial service will be with an organ prelude by Dean Armstrong, followed by the sounding of the Willard B. Sanders memorial chimes at 11 o'clock. The 11 o'clock toast will be given by Raymond F. Thomas, past exalted ruler. The roll call of the brothers who have departed during the past year will be made by Carleton Shideler, past exalted ruler, and a postlude, with Dean Armstrong at the organ, will conclude the program.

Members of No. 86 who have died during the past year are: M. J. McGarr, K. V. Lundstrom, George J. Nattkemper, Dr. J. H. Maguire, Herman C. Prox, William A. McFarland, Clifford H. Neukom, John T. Beasley, Syrall J. Bresett, Rev. Joseph L. Fisher, Clinton N. Smith, Milton T. James, Charles G. Hall, Albert J. Steen, Herman Church, Wayne V. Elgwood and James C. Gillis.

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Community Affairs File
Chauncey Rose
Vigo County Public Library

Rose, Chauncey Vigo County Public Library

EXERCISES HONOR CITY BENEFACTOR

Impressive Rites At Site of Chauncey Rose Memorial Friday Afternoon Attract Large Throng.

Terre Haute honored the memory of one of its beloved benefactors today—Chauncey Rose.

In doing this the written records of his many achievements and the many fine things he did for his fellow townsmen were placed with fitting ceremony in a copper box which in turn was sealed in the base of the marble-columned memorial to the great builder.

The records of Chauncey Rose's life along with other important and interesting records and data were deposited this afternoon at the site of the Chauncey Rose memorial on the banks of the Wabash river, the ceremony witnessing the end of a 10-year plan for a perpetual memorial which was sponsored by the Banks of the Wabash association.

John M. Fitzgerald, Terre Haute attorney, delivered the memorial address in the amphitheater in Fairbanks park on Dresser drive. Mr. Fitzgerald's remarks were most impressive as in his inimitable manner he reviewed the life of Chauncey Rose and spoke kindly phrases in his memory.

Fred R. Waldron, president of the Banks of the Wabash association, was in charge of the program and the invocation was spoken by Rev. Gwylym Isaac.

Classes at Rose Polytechnic institute, one of the institutions founded by Rose, were dismissed this afternoon and the students and faculty members, led by the college military unit, attended the services in a body.

Tribute to Benefactor.

Mr. Fitzgerald paid tribute to Chauncey Rose as a founder for education, and as a benefactor a man who lived and wrought for mankind. The history of his life he touched on briefly, remarking that his life was reflected in the things he has done and which have perpetuated his memory.

"He lives in the hearts of those we leave behind is not to die," declared Mr. Fitzgerald, and proved it by remarking the fine deeds wrought by Chauncey Rose.

He offered a plea for some one to rise from the masses to build as enduringly as did Chauncey Rose and other benefactors who have left their memorials behind them to emulate their fine examples and be able to fill a niche in life's gallery of builders for future good.

That Chauncey Rose was self taught, yet his contact daily with men, who were pupils with him in the school of hard experience, made him also education minded, he was constantly confronted with the fact that his labors were made more difficult by lack of not alone facilities but especially by a lack of training was cited by the speaker. He said that through this life's experience came the founding of the great educational school for technical knowledge, Chauncey Rose's Polytechnic, one of his benefactions for Terre Haute.

Rose Polytechnic was opened March 7, 1888, a fine contribution to education, a building for ages.

Mr. Fitzgerald remarked the coming of Rose to Terre Haute in the early years of this community.

He pointed to the Rose orphan's home, the Rose free dispensary, where medicine may be obtained for the indigent sick. Beside other benefactions, a long train of good deeds. The speaker pointed, also, that history tells us that in his business transactions, Chauncey Rose displayed great sagacity and was scrupulously exact.

"Our deeds do surely live after us, good and bad, and it is edifying to be able to laud such a man as the late Chauncey Rose after so many years have gone since his passing this life, and to preside at the building of a memorial to his memory as a great benefactor, a just man, and a founder and builder, rather than a destroying force. A builder for democracy, a man who loved his fellow men."

Copper Box Placed.

The copper box was placed in the stone base on which will stand the stone column at the southwest corner of the impressive colonnade. Others of the eight great marble pillars, preserved when the old federal building was razed in 1931, have been erected during the past week as 100 works progress administration workers rushed the memorial structure on toward completion.

The memorial, 200 feet long and about 72 feet deep in the center of the curved back-wall, will, when completed, crown a hill overlooking Dresser drive and the Wabash river.

Near the drive an open-air stage is being erected. The natural amphitheater rising from the drive to the memorial columns will seat about 5,000 persons, according to architects' plans.

Band concerts and other community activities will be held at the memorial grounds.

The Rose Memorial also will provide entablatures for memorializing the works of other Terre Haute men, including Crawford Fairbanks and Edward P. Fairbanks, who jointly donated the Fairbanks park site to the city.

Records prepared for the copper box included "The Life of Chauncey Rose," by A. C. Duddleston, and histories of four institutions he founded here. These papers were prepared by Dr. Donald B. Prentice, president of Rose Polytechnic institute; Frank Smallwood, secretary of the Rose Dispensary association; Ernest Alden, superintendent of the Rose Orphans' home, and Mrs. B. B. White, who prepared the history of the Rose Home for Aged Women.

Also included in the box was a history of the life and works of Crawford Fairbanks, by W. F. Cronin, editor of The Terre Haute Tribune; record of the work of the city park department, sponsor of the project, a review of the government's participation in the project, prepared by Paul Middleton, district director of the works progress administration; a review of the work of the Banks of the Wabash association, by V. S. Meister, secretary, and copies of daily newspapers.

Memorial Cost $68,198.

The memorial will cost $68,198. The sum of $23,688 has been furnished by the Banks of the Wabash association. A fund of $3,000 will provide for landscaping.

The shrine is being built of eight 24-foot marble columns placed on a stone porch 40 feet square. Walks 14 feet wide and 150 feet long will extend north and south in a wide curve backed by the tapering, paneled walls.

Dedication of the memorial will be held almost 60 years after Rose's death deprived Terre Haute of its most distinguished citizen. Rose died Aug. 13, 1877, not long after the completion of the first buildings of Rose Polytechnic Institute, which he planned.

Federal funds for the memorial were obtained under the sponsorship of the city of Terre Haute, and W. Paige, city engineer, and members of the board of works and safety have been active in promoting completion of the project.

Officers of the Banks of the Wabash association are Fred R. Waldron, president; James DeLoughery, first vice president; Frank Conrath, second vice president; Wilson N. Cox, treasurer, and V. S. Meister, secretary.

Members of the board of directors are Carl Bauermeister, Morris Cohen, William H. Baugh, William A. Hunter, Jerome Shandy and Richard Young.

Plans for the memorial were drawn in the office of Miller & Yeager, Terre Haute architectural firm.

ROSE EXERCISES PLANNED FRIDAY

Cornerstone Laying On Dresser Drive Will Be Public Ceremony.

The corner stone laying of the Rose memorial will take place at the site, in Fairbanks park on the Dresser drive about the Wilson street intersection, Friday afternoon at 3 o'clock. People in autos can park on the drive. Others can occupy seats on the memorial itself.

The program will be in charge of the Banks of the Wabash association, and be participated in by the boards and officers of Rose Polytechnic, Rose Orphan school, the Rose Ladies' aid and the Rose dispensary.

Residents of both the Rose Home and the Fairbanks Home will be provided transportation by A. O. Gillis, and he is also providing a canopy in case of inclement weather. The officers and staff of these institutions will also attend in a body.

The exercises will consist of a brief statement of the purpose of the memorial and how it was obtained, and those who contributed to it.

A tribute to Chauncey Rose, Crawford and Edward P. Fairbanks, the W. S. Reas and others public benefactors by Rabbi J. M. Taxay. This will be followed by an invocation by the Rev. Gwylym Isaac, and following that representatives of the various institutions will deposit in the corner stone box written tributes to the various persons honored by the memorial.

Imposing Pile.

When finished the memorial will be 210 feet long and 72 feet deep. The colonade built from the granite columns taken from the old federal building, will stand forty-two feet high, and back of this colonnade will be a wall in which a provision is made for memorial tablets to past and future public benefactors of Terre Haute.

The entire memorial is at the top of a hill which has been landscaped into a natural open-air theater, at the foot of which an open-air stage 40 by 60 feet is being erected, the entire setting being a portion of the memorial project.

Preceding the ceremonial, the Rose battalion from Rose Polytechnic will parade down Wabash avenue, and the Rose band will play marching and patriotic airs. The soldiers will present arms. The ceremony will last one-half hour and all citizens are welcomed. Amplifiers have been provided so that all will be able to hear the address, which will be broadcast.

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Vigo County Public Library
Chauncey Rose

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MORIAL STEPS W BEING PLACED

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Corner Stone Laying Planned At Memorial For City's Benefactors

Mar 17-36

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Fred R. Waldron of the Banks of the Wabash association, which has sponsored the creation of this memorial, not only to Chauncey Rose, but also to perpetuate the memory of those who have in the past or will in the future become prominent benefactors of Terre Haute as a progressive and outstanding community, will preside as chairman of the corner stone laying ceremonies.

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At the corner stone laying ceremonies Friday afternoon invocation will be given by Rev. G. Isaac, and the tribute to Chauncey Rose will be given by Rabbi J. Marshall Taxay. The public is cordially invited to be present at the ceremonies.

Memorial Service

Memorial services for members of B. P. O. E. No. 86 who have died during the past year as well as for those who have died in previous years, will be held at 11 o'clock this morning at the Elks club.

The memorial address will be delivered by John M. Fitzgerald, while the ritualistic work will be in charge of the officers of the lodge. The impressive memorial service will be with an organ prelude by Dean Armstrong, followed by the sounding of the Willard B. Sanders memorial chimes at 11 o'clock. The 11 o'clock toast will be given by Raymond F. Thomas, past exalted ruler. The roll call of the brothers who have departed during the past year will be made by Carleton Shideler, past exalted ruler, and a postlude, with Dean Armstrong at the organ, will conclude the program.

Members of No. 86 who have died during the past year are: M. J. McGarr, J. V. Lundstrom, George J. Nattkemper, Dr. J. B. Maguire, Herman C. Prox, William A. McFarland, Clifford H. Neukom, John T. Beasley, Syrell J. Bresett, Rev. Joseph L. Fisher, Clinton N. Smith, Milton T. James, Charles G. Hall, Albert J. Steen, Herman Church, Wayne V. Bigwood and James C. Gill.

ROSE MEMORIAL

The community, under the auspices of the Banks of the Wabash association, does a grateful and graceful thing today in the dedication of a memorial of imposing design and proportions to some of her benefactors and friends. Amon those specifically mentioned in these matters are Chauncey Rose, Crawford Fairbanks, Edward P. Fairbanks, Mr. and Mrs. William S. Rea. The memorial is intended also to honor others who have made the city grateful for their generosity, and for their interest in Terre Haute's welfare. Chauncey Rose was the pioneer in this relation, and the story of his success and fine philanthropies reads like romance. He visioned a thriving metropolis here, and some of his plans appeared almost prophetic. Such fine things as the Rose Orphan Home, the Rose Free Dispensary, the Rose Old Ladies' Home stand as his monuments. Crawford Fairbanks provided the city with the imposing Emeline Fairbanks Memorial library, the Clara Fairbanks Home for Aged Women, Fairbanks park, and local charities and institutions all knew of his generous and liberal regard for Terre Haute. Edward P. Fairbanks joined with his brother in these things, and their lives and gifts are one of the important chapters in the history of Terre Haute. Mr. and Mrs. Rea left a memorial in the form of the Rea park and club house, and their liberal patronage was shared by Terre Haute institutions and charities. The memorial dedicated today will remind Terre Haute in the future of the fine things that were done by these citizens. It becomes a graceful aspect in Fairbanks park. This spot, located as it is on the banks of the Wabash, with its natural advantages, and rare possibilities for beautification, can easily be visualized as one of the city's finest assets in the not distant future.

It is well to ponder what these citizens, who are gone, intended for Terre Haute. Each of the things mentioned has added something to the community life. Each has produced its inspiration. The memorial dedicated today will serve as a reminder of their passing this way, and of the generous impulses which love of Terre Haute prompted in their hearts.

REFERENCE Vigo County Public Library

Chauncey Rose

...ation who have left ...ills behind them to ...fine examples and be ...niche in life's gallery ...or future good.

...ancey Rose was self ...his contact daily with ...ree pupils with him in ...hard experience, made ...cation indeed, he was ...onfronted with the fact ...rs were made more dif...k of not alone facili... ...ecially by a lack of ...cited by the speaker. ...through this life's ex...e the founding of the ...tional school for tech...edge, Chauncey Rose's ...one of his benefactions ...aute.

...ytechnic was opened ...88, a fine contribution ..., a building for ages. ...gerald remarked the ...Rose to Terre Haute in ...ears of this community. ...d to the Rose orphan's ...Rose free dispensary, ...dicine may be obtained ...gent sick. Beside other ..., a long train of good ...speaker pointed, also, ...y tells us that in his ...transactions, Chauncey ...yed great sagacity and ...ously exact.

...is do surely live after ...d bad, and it is edify... ...ble to laud such a man ...Chauncey Rose after so ... have gone since his ... life, and to preside at ... of a memorial to his ... a great benefactor, a ... and a founder and ...her than a destroying ...ilder for democracy, a ...ved his fellow men."

...per Box Placed.

...r box was placed in ...ase on which will stand ...olumn at the southwest ...e impressive colonnade. ...the eight great marble ...erved when the old fed... ...g was razed in 1931. ...erected during the past ... works progress admin... ...orkers rushed the me... ...ture on toward comple...

...orial, 200 feet long and ...t deep in the center of ... back wall," will, when ...rown a hill overlooking ...ive and the Wabash ...

...drive an open-air stage ...cted. The natural am...ising from the drive to ...al columns will seat ... persons, according to ...lans.

...certs and other com...nities will be held at the ...ound.

Memorial also will pro...tures for memorializing ... of other Terre Haute ...ng Crawford Fairbanks ...d P. Fairbanks, who ...ded the Fairbanks park ...site to the city.

Records prepared for the copper box included "The Life of Chauncey Rose," by A. C. Duddleston, and histories of four institutions he founded here. These papers were prepared by Dr. Donald B. Prentice, president of Rose Polytechnic institute; Frank Smallwood, secretary of the Rose Dispensary association; Ernest Alden, superintendent of the Rose Orphans' home, and Mrs. B. B. White, who prepared the history of the Rose Home for Aged Women.

Also included in the box was a history of the life and works of Crawford Fairbanks, by W. F. Cronin, editor of The Terre Haute Tribune; record of the work of the city park department, sponsor of the project, a review of the government's participation in the project, prepared by Paul Middleton, district director of the works progress administration; a review of the work of the Banks of the Wabash association, by V. S. Meister, secretary, and copies of daily newspapers.

Memorial Cost $68,198.

The memorial will cost $68,198. The sum of $23,688 has been furnished by the Banks of the Wabash association. A fund of $3,000 will provide for landscaping.

The shrine is being built of eight 24-foot marble columns placed on a stone porch 40 feet square. Walks 14 feet wide and 150 feet long will extend north and south in a wide curve backed by the tapering, paneled walls.

Dedication of the memorial will be held almost 60 years after Rose's death deprived Terre Haute of its most distinguished citizen. Rose died Aug. 13, 1877, not long after the completion of the first buildings of Rose Polytechnic Institute, which he planned.

Federal funds for the memorial were obtained under the sponsorship of the city of Terre Haute, and W. Paige, city engineer, and members of the board of works and safety have been active in promoting completion of the project.

Officers of the Banks of the Wabash association are Fred R. Waldron, president; James DeLoughery, first vice president; Frank Conrath, second vice president; Wilson N. Cox, treasurer, and V. S. Meister, secretary.

Members of the board of directors are Carl Bauermeister, Morris Cohen, William H. Baugh, William A. Hunter, Jerome Shandy and Richard Young.

Plans for the memorial were drawn in the office of Miller & Yeager, Terre Haute architectural firm.

ROSE EXERCISES PLANNED FRIDAY

Cornerstone Laying On Dresser Drive Will Be Public Ceremony.

June 19, 36

The corner stone laying of the Rose memorial will take place at the site, in Fairbanks park on the Dresser drive about the Wilson street intersection, Friday afternoon at 3 o'clock. People in autos can park on the drive. Others can occupy seats on the memorial itself.

The program will be in charge of the Banks of the Wabash association, and be participated in by the boards and officers of Rose Polytechnic, Rose Orphan school, the Rose Ladies' aid and the Rose dispensary.

Residents of both the Rose Home and the Fairbanks Home will be provided transportation by A. O. Gillis, and he is also providing a canopy in case of inclement weather. The officers and staff of these institutions will also attend in a body.

The exercises will consist of a brief statement of the purpose of the memorial and how it was obtained, and those who contributed to it.

A tribute to Chauncey Rose, Crawford and Edward P. Fairbanks, the W. S. Reas and others public benefactors by Rabbi J. M. Taxay. This will be followed by an invocation by the Rev. Gwylym Isaac, and following that representatives of the various institutions will deposit in the corner stone box written tributes to the various persons honored by the memorial.

Imposing Pile.

When finished the memorial will be 210 feet long and 72 feet deep. The colonade built from the granite columns taken from the old federal building, will stand forty-two feet high, and back of this colonnade will be a wall in which a provision is made for memorial tablets to past and future public benefactors of Terre Haute.

The entire memorial is at the top of a hill which has been landscaped into a natural open-air theater, at the foot of which an open-air stage 40 by 60 feet is being erected, the entire setting being a portion of the memorial project.

Preceding the ceremonial, the Rose battalion from Rose Polytechnic will parade down Wabash avenue, and the Rose band will play marching and patriotic airs. The soldiers will present arms. The ceremony will last one-half hour and all citizens are welcomed. Amplifiers have been provided so that all will be able to hear the address, which will be broadcast.

Contents of Box.

Contents of the box will include a history of the life of Chauncey Rose by A. C. Duddleston, Mr. Rose's benefactions as expressed in the Rose Polytechnic institute by Paul M. Bogart, president of the college; his benefactions as expressed in the Rose dispensary by Frank Smallwood, secretary of the Rose Dispensary association; his benefactions as expressed in the Rose orphan's home by Ernest Alden, superintendent of the home; his benefactions as expressed in the Rose Ladies' Aid by Mrs. B. B. White; a history by William F. Cronin, editor of the Tribune, of the life and benefactions of Crawford Fairbanks, among whose numerous contributions to the interests of Terre Haute included Fairbanks park, on which the Rose memorial is located; the activities of the city park department, the city's sponsor of the project, a review of the government's participation in the project by Paul Middleton, district director of the WPA; a review of the activities of the Banks of the Wabash association in the development of the river front by V. S. Meister, secretary of the association, and copies of the daily papers as well as other documents to be selected prior to the corner stone laying.

ELKS' PIPE ORGAN TO BE DEDICATED TONIGHT

March 11-36

The beautiful new Kimball pipe organ at the Elks' Club will be dedicated at 8:30 o'clock this evening, the dedication exercises and the recital which will follow being open to the public. The recital or musical program will be given by Dean Armstrong, organist for the lodge, and George Kadel, vocalist of Indianapolis.

At 6:30 o'clock a dinner will be given at the Elks' Club, at which officers of the club will have as guest of honor Miss Mary Louise Bruchmann of Prescott, Ariz., who was awarded one of the scholarships by the Grand Lodge of Elks.

The tablet, which explains that the new organ is a memorial to the departed Elks, will be unveiled by Exalted Ruler Wilford McKee.

Numbers on the musical program follow:

"Marche Militaire" ..... Schubert
"Auld Lang Syne" ..... Lemare
"Overture Fantastique" ..... Sellars
"Reverie" ..... Baldwin
"The Recessional" ..... DeKoven
George Kadel, solo.
"Arabesque" ..... Seely
"Southern Rhapsody" ..... Hawke
"Aria" ..... Bach
"The Trumpeter" ..... Dicks
George Kadel, solo.

Community Affairs File

Rose, Chauncey

HEMINGWAY HOUSE (C. ROSE HOMESTEAD)

FUND MORE THAN PAYS ROSE HOME REPAIRS

Chairman John F. Joyce Reports Balance Available to Apply Star on Furnace. 11-21-20

Popular subscriptions and donations of dealers, contractors and workmen more than provided the fund required for the repairs on the Rose homestead in Heminway park, according to the report completed yesterday by John F. Joyce, chairman of the Terre Haute community service executive committee. All expenses were paid and there remains a balance of $16.65. The statement by Mr. Joyce follows:

"To the executive committee of community service:

"The receipts of the popular fund to repair the old Chauncey Rose home in Heminway park reached the sum of $1,167.40 and the bills paid amount to $1,150.75, leaving a balance on hand of $16.65 as a nucleus for a fund to repair or install a new furnace and to do some needed wall papering. This fund must not be confused with the community service fund proper.

Contractors Make Donations.

"The painting contract was $674, but as Mr. Kops stated that he would make a 10 per cent donation the net cost of the painting was $606.60. The Hooten Lumber company made a 10 per cent deduction from its bill, amounting to more than $20, and George J. Kadel deducted $3.40 from his bill. Mr. Porter made a $10 deduction from the carpenter bill, and Walter S. Duenweg, who replaced the broken tile in the hallway entrance, made a donation of the $10 bill he had against the home for the work. All the persons and firms having anything to do with the improvements showed a spendid spirit of co-operation and enthusiasm in doing their very best. Their hearts were in the cause.

"The improvements made were the shingling of a large part of the roof facing Chestnut street. Two coats of paint on the entire exterior after the old paint had been carefully scraped off, new guttering where needed, new weather boarding and general carpen-

Continued on Page 2, Column 2.

FUND MORE THAN PAYS ROSE HOME REPAIRS

Concluded From Page One.

ter work where needed, the replacing of the broken tile at the hallway entrance, new window lights where necessary and the installation of Duplex lights through the house.

"The subscribers to the Rose repair fund and the amounts contributed were as follows:

Charles W. Bauermeister Co.	$ 100.00
Crawford Fairbanks	100.00
Columbian Enameling and Stamping Co.	100.00
Charles and Helen Minshall	100.00
Mr. and Mrs. John F. Joyce	100.00
Peter E. Kops	67.40
Bruce F. Failey	50.00
Louis Silberman	50.00
Samuel Frank & Sons	50.00
Jacob R. Finkelstein	50.00
Anton Hulman	50.00
Arthur Baur	25.00
Edward P. Fairbanks	25.00
B. V. Marshall	25.00
John T. Beasley	25.00
James M. Tilley	25.00
Daniel M. Davis	25.00
Mr. and Mrs. Frank S. Rawley	25.00
Harry L. Arnold	25.00
David W. Henry	25.00
August Fromme	25.00
Finley A. McNutt	25.00
William H. Wiley	10.00
Samuel C. Prevo	10.00
Fred B. Smith	10.00
L. E. Waterman	10.00
Jacob C. Koisem	10.00
Mr. and Mrs. Martin A. Sheets	10.00
William C. Ball	5.00
L. R. Whitney	5.00
Ora D. Davis	5.00
George J. Nattkemper	5.00
Omar C. Mowbinney	5.00
Conrad J. Herber	5.00
Total	$1,167.40

The bills paid and the check numbers follow:

1—Building repair permit	$ 1.00
2—G. W. Krietenstein, glass	29.80
3—Otto Reihle, keys	3.40
4—C. C. Porter, carpenter	40.00
5—C. C. Porter, carpenter	70.00
6—Geo. J. Kadel, tin work	50.00
7—Hooten Lumber Co.	181.30
8—P. E. Kops, painter	674.00
9—Chas. N. Albin, watchman	25.00
10—Otto Reihle, keys	2.40
11—Boys for cleaning yard	2.00
12—C. C. Smith & Co., rake	1.00
13—Citizens Gas Co., light fixtures	70.85
Total	$1,150.75
Balance on hand	$16.65

"The improvements on the historic old home speak for themselves and add greatly to the general attractiveness of the place. I trust it will not be long before another fund is raised sufficient to repair or install a new furnace and to do necessary papering. This fund does not have to be as large as the general repair fund."

SEE PHOTO IN FRONTHALL of MUSEUM

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TERRE HAUTE, INDIANA

Community Affairs File

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Community Affairs File

Judge Okays Distribution Of Rose Home Income

T AUG 16 1974

Ray Chauncey

By CAROLYN TOOPS
Tribune Staff Writer

Vigo Circuit Court Judge C. Joseph Anderson Thursday approved a petition for distribution of $55,406.67 from income realized in 1973 from assets of Chauncey Rose Home, Inc.

The voluntary charitable corporation petitioned the court last month for authority to donate $39,906.67 to Clara Fairbanks Home for Aged Women; $15,000 toward the purchase of a home to be used as a detention facility for girls under the age of 18 and $500 to the building fund of the Father Gibault School for boys toward construction of a new dormitory.

There were no objections given by entities or persons receiving notices of the petition and hearing or distribution of the 1973 income. Theodore Sendak and the State of Indiana appeared by counsel and demanded strict proof of the petition.

The separate detention facility for juvenile girls has been in the planning stage for several months. Earlier Rose board of directors had announced their intention of donating $15,000 for that purpose.

The money will go to "the seller of real estate purchased by the Board of Commissioners of Vigo County, for use as a facility for housing and detaining females under the age of 18 years and subject to the jurisdiction of the Juvenile Division of the Vigo County Circuit Court."

Judge Anderson and staff members of the Juvenile Center have been working for several months to locate a home in the city that can be used for this purpose.

As envisioned, the facility would operate 24 hours a day, housing a maximum of about eight girls. One detention room will be provided, but otherwise the atmosphere will be more homelike.

The operating budget of the Juvenile Center will be changed only slightly, the Judge thinks. The female staff members now at the Juvenile Center will be transferred to the girls' home, leaving only boys at the facility located several miles east of Terre Haute

Custodial problems at the Juvenile Center will be eliminated by the move, Anderson said earlier.

A controversy over the use of Rose Home funds began in 1959 when the old Rose Orphans Home at 25th and Wabash Ave. was sold to make way for the K Mart Shopping Plaza. The late Circuit Court Judge H. Ralph Johnston refused to approve a number of proposals made by the board for the use of the funds.

In 1971 Judge Anderson refused to approve a merger of the Rose corporation and the corporation which oversees the Fairbanks Home.

Both groups have asked for interpretation of the will of Chauncey Rose, dated Feb. 21, 1877, and probated Aug. 18, 1877, in a complaint for a declaratory judgment filed in Vigo Circuit Court. The matter was venued to Clay Circuit Court, where it is still pending.

Continued On Page 2, Col. 4.

Community Affairs File

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Vigo County Public Library

Rose Income

AUG 16 1974

Continued From Page One.

Present assets of the Rose fund total some $900,000, while the Fairbanks trust is valued at $650,000, with real estate val-

Dispersal of income accrued each year from the Rose Home assets remains subject to approval of the Vigo Circuit Court. Under the U.S. Tax Reform Act of 1969, charitable organizations are required to pay federal excise taxes of 4 per cent on investment income.

If such income is not distributed within the year it was earned, or the year thereafter, there is a tax of 100 per cent.

Charities (T.H.) Rose Orphans Home
Rose, Chauncey

SEPT. 8, 1925

Community Affairs File

MR. DEBS PROTESTS ROSE HOME WRECK

Declares the Place Should Have Been Preserved As a Museum and Memorial.

Editor of The Tribune:—

A day or two ago a former citizen of Terre Haute, returning for a brief visit and passing along Chestnut street between Seventh and Eighth, halted abruptly before what was once the staid old homestead of Chauncey Rose and observing disgustedly the gaping holes and unsightly mass of debris scattered over the premises, all that was left of the historic old mansion, he exclaimed heatedly: "Well, by G—d, this is a fine memorial to Chauncey Rose and the people of Terre Haute ought to be proud of it." Many of our people will, I believe, agree to the judgment of our former townsman in deprecating the destruction of this historic old landmark, the home of the city's founder and chief philanthropist.

It is too late to protest now, and such remonstrance as was made before the razing of this fine old abode began, was unheeded. Babbittism prevailed and sentiment went down for the count. But it is not too late to make some observations on the shameful neglect and finally the ruthless destruction of the home of Chauncey Rose, and the desecration of the once beautiful and well-kept grounds which for three-quarters of a century were familiar to every child and the pride of the whole city.

Just take a look at what is to be seen there today! The fine old mansion that sheltered the venerable pioneer who founded the city and gave his entire fortune to the making of the city, a mass of hideous ruins; the trees he so loved with their branches stripped and torn, in mute protest against such vandal abuse; the entire premises a scene of sickening desolation with here and there some cherished household object of priceless value as a relic or souvenir of pioneer days, cast aside as worthless for the lack of value in the sordid market-place.

Looking upon this melancholy spectacle and meditating upon what might have been the city's proud and enduring memorial and shrine my wife and I discovered lying in the refuse the battered remains of two ancient trunks, curiously wrought in the days of handicraft, probably a century ago; trunks that, no doubt, in crossing the eastern mountains knew the stage-coach, the ox-cart and the old canal in their pilgrimage to the tiny western village when the century was young, and when Indians still camped on the banks of the Wabash; trunks that shared the pioneer life of the Wabash valley, its heroism and its hardships as well as its romance, its simplicity and beauty, and could tell wonderful tales of travel and adventure to ears attuned—and yet "not one so poor as to do them reverence." Examining more closely the outer covering of one of these maltreated and cast-away chests we discovered the almost obliterated name of "Chauncey Rose."

We may have been moved by the silliest sentimentality, my wife and I, but we picked up those two old trunks and the lids that had been wantonly torn from them and carried them home where they are now sheltered in their old age with their treasured memories and associations beneath a hospitable roof. In another century or two Tefre Haute will claim and cherish these discarded relics of a day when sentiment had little recognition among the values of life.

Chauncey Rose did more for Terre Haute than any other man living or dead: he remembered the aged and infirm and contributed liberally to the peace and comfort of their old age: he remembered the youth and founded a technical college for their education; he remembered the poor with a free dispensary, and the fatherless children of the community with a splendid asylum. He had the State Normal school located and established here, built the first railroad into Terre Haute, and devoted his entire fortune to the growth and development of the city and the prosperity and welfare of the people.

And yet the home of this noted founder of the city, this picturesque pioneer, this eminent philanthropist could not be preserved and dedicated as a historic memorial to stand as an enduring monument of the appreciation and gratitude of the people.

In another century that memorial would have been the city's chief pride and glory and a repository of history, romance and adventure of inestimable interest and value to the people.

In Connecticut, the ancient home of Chauncey Rose, it would have been lovingly preserved and sacredly guarded as a shrine, and no vandal hand would have ever been laid upon it.

Victor Hugo once said that there was one thing of which we may always feel certain; one thing that never fails, and that is ingratitude. If the eyes of Chauncey Rose now behold the shatered and scattered remnants of his once beautiful pioneer homestead he may well conclude that the gathering at his graveside once a year and the pouring out of platitudes in his praise is a meaningless if not a heartless ceremony.

This is predominantly a business age, a commercial age, a material and in a large sense a sordid age, but the moral and spiritual values of life are not wholly ignored by the people. Sentiment, without which men were lower than savages, is still rooted in and flowers in the human soul and makes possible the hope that some day we shall seek and find and enjoy the real riches of the race.

EUGENE V. DEBS.

Terre Haute, Ind., Sept. 8, 1925.

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Community Affairs File
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Chauncey Rose Gave 'Freely But Wisely'

Only Yesterday

By Frances E. Hughes

"He was a remarkably liberal man, giving freely but wisely, and always endeavoring to so dispose of his vast wealth as to accomplish the best results."

So it says of Chauncey Rose in the "History of Vigo and Parke Counties," written by H. W. Beckwith and published in 1880 by H. H. Hill and N. Hiddings, publishers of Chicago.

Chauncey Rose, as one of Terre Haute's pioneers and few great philanthropists, certainly did give "'freely and wisely" to his community, as well as to many other charities in the East.

Terre Haute is still benefiting from his many contributions almost 100 years after his death.

Rose had strong sympathy for those who had to struggle without fault against the tide of adverse fortune, and the consciousness of having relieved the meritorious poor always gave him much satisfaction.

The philanthropist gave to many private charities unknown to any except the recipients and himself during his lifetime, and left his money and property so that the public should benefit from it.

He did not seek notoriety or fame, and veneer had no charm for him. He was kind and generous and was particularly interested in the young and needy. It was only over his protest that most things be named for him and that he be especially honored or noted for his generosity.

It was his own home town that benefited most from his generous donations. During his lifetime, he contributed to nearly every church building in Terre Haute, he paid tuition, board and expenses for from 20 to 25 young women to attend State Normal School (now Indiana State University) so that they could become teachers. He also left in his will $8,000 for the establishment of the school's library.

In his charity work, his main interests were medicine for the sick, education for youth and care for orphans, widows, the poor and aged.

In addition to the huge sum of money from his own successful adventures, his wealth was vastly increased by reversions of the estates of his six brothers to him. His one sister and all his brothers preceded him in death. Neither he nor they had children. Chauncey Rose never married.

The estate of his brother, John, which amounted to $1,600,000, was distributed by Rose to charities in New York, where the brother lived at the time of his death and in Charleston, S. C., where he had formerly lived. The money went to such charities as the Newsboys' Home, the Institute for the Relief of the Ruptured and Crippled, and others of like character.

Rose donated to schools, hospitals, infirmaries, libraries, schools, boarding homes, seminaries and dispensaries for the poor, friendless, disabled and diseased, widows, blind, deaf mutes, friendless girls, the aged and orphaned. During his lifetime, he gave away more than $5 million, which was a lot of money in those days.

Chauncey Rose was born Dec. 24, 1794, at Weathersfield Meadows, near Hartford, Conn., the youngest of the eight children. He had a limited education there, and stayed on his father's farm until 1817, when his brother, George, lent him $2,000 to go west.

At only 23 years of age, he came to Terre Haute. There were only two log cabins here then, and he boarded in a boarding home at Fort Harrison. In 1819, he moved to Parke County, where he founded Roseville and started a mill, distillery and store.

In 1825, he returned to Terre Haute. That year, he inherited $8,000 from his brother, George, and invested it in the mercantile business and farm land. He bought land and built houses, was engaged in all the important railroad enterprises of the day (he was known as a "railroad king") and had stock in the Wabash and Erie Canal.

Finding a need for adequate training in the industrial sciences for employes in his business enterprises, Rose hade a survey of schools in this country before starting the Terre Haute School of Industrial Science. He gave 10 acres of land, the main building and shop building and sums for equipment and maintenance amounting to about $350,000. The school was incorporated Sept. 10, 1874, and on Sept. 11, 1875, over his protest and against his wishes, (according to the 1874-1909 Memorial Volume of the school) the name was changed to Rose Polytechnic Institute.

Rose's will made the institute residuary legatee of his estate upon his death Aug. 13, 1877, at the age of 83. The original building at Thirteenth and Locust streets, later used as Gerstmeyer High School, was torn down several years ago when Chauncey Rose Elementary School was built on the property.

The institute was formally opened March 7, 1883. By 1914, it had grown to the extent that a larger site was needed, and 123 acres of land five miles east of the city were purchased from Herman and Anton Hulman Sr. In 1917, the two Hulman brothers returned the money, thus donating the present site of the school.

Over the years, there have been many large donations to the school from alumni and other patrons, and the school has continued to grow and add buildings, faculty and students. In the fall of 1970, Mr. and Mrs. Anton Hulman Jr., transferred all the assets of the Hulman Foundation to the school and the name was changed to Rose-Hulman Institute of Technology.

Rose also built the Prairie House, a hotel where the present Terre Haute House is located, and his home, where the present ISU Laboratory School is situated.

When Providence Hospital was started in 1872 between Thirteenth and Fourteenth Streets and Fifth and Sixth avenues, Rose donated the land and $30,000 for it. In his will, he left another $40,000 to the hospital, which has not been in existence for many years.

Also in his will, he left $85,000 to Wabash College, to which he had previously contributed. He willed $75,000 for the establishment of the public dispensary of medicines in Terre Haute, known as the Rose Dispensary. The building at Seventh and Cherry streets was torn down a couple of years ago.

The Rose Orphans Home, for which he left $150,000 in his will, was in existence here for many years. Although Rose left it for a "Vigo County Orphans Home," it was named for him. This was also torn down a few years ago when the K-Mart was built there and after it had been used for a home for the aged for several years. The designation in the will was that the money could be used for orphans, aged females and males and crippled persons.

To the Ladies Aid Society, in which he had been interested and had contributed after the Civil War, Rose left $100,000 in his will to carry on its charity work, which is still being done. The name was changed to Rose Ladies Aid Society 14 years after Rose's death.

The Rose Home for Aged Women (later called the Sara Dowling Home) was torn down about a year ago to make room for low-rent housing.

Rose always remained close to his family. He returned east every year to visit his mother, often making the trip on horseback. After her death, he gave the old homestead to Weathersfield Meadow with $3,000 to improve it. Later, it was made a home for the mentally ill. He also gave $2,500 for a town library and $18,000 for endowment of an academy there.

How did he make so much money? Mostly through shrewd investments in railroads and property. For instance, he bought 320 acres of land in Terre Haute for $10 an acre and sold some of it for as much as $500 an acre.

Rose, Chauncey

Rose, Chauncey

CAF- Archives

History Of Chauncey Rose Closely Associated With Terre Haute

RRE HAUTE TRIBUNE June 6, 1942

By A. R. Markle.

When Chauncey Rose first saw Terre Haute, he was not a rich man, neither was he poor in those early days. He saw a small village of less than 200 people, a dozen or two houses and two or three small stores. Many years later he said that the town had no place where he could eat or sleep and so he went to stay at the Fort. As a matter of fact the old Eagle and Lion Tavern at the southeast corner of First and Wabash streets had been open for business for a year, for on the Fourth of July, 1817, a grand celebration was held there, although neither doors or windows were yet in place. But two months later when Lucius H. Scott first saw the town, he stayed at the Inn which was then complete and he told later of its furnishings and the meals served there at the time.

So he went on to found a town on Raccoon Creek in what is now Parke county and while he called it Roseville, it now is known by the name Coxville. Here he built his mills and here he stayed for nearly five years before surrendering to the more attractive town of Terre Haute. Little is known of his early activities here until he appeared at the sheriff's sale in 1833 of the property of Abraham Markle, on which Frederick Rapp had foreclosed the mortgage.

The First Owners.

On the third of June, 1816, Major Markle had entered for himself the half section on which he built his mill of Otter Creek. On that same day he was refused the right to lay his land warrant number one on the site of Fort Harrison, on which he had announced his intention of building a town. Out of this attempt to take over the land of the Fort grew in time, a long drawn out dispute with Major John T. Chunn, who was in charge of the post, a controversy that finally resulted in Chunn challenging Markle to fight a duel and on Markle refusing, Captain Cass also delivered a challenge in his own name. The matter resulted in various cases in the Court and the dismissal of the charges as all parties were Masons and called it off.

Other Entries.

On the same day that Markle chose his own lands, he entered over 2,000 acres for men who had been in his command but on July 12 he entered for his partner, Colonel Caleb Hopkins, assignee of Henry Follett, the 320 acres lying between the present Seventh and Thirteenth streets, from Poplar to Locust. For this Rose paid a total of $3,300. In the following 20 years, the National road, the Wabash and Erie Canal and the Terre Haute & Richmond Railroad were built through these lands and he had built and operated the Prairie House on the site of the present Terre Haute House. From one of these sales he received in May, 1852, $10,415 for a part of the land of the railroad. While it was payable in stock, it was indeed a nice return on the original investment. Another million dollars or so came from the sale of lots in his various subdivisions that grew out of this original purchase. A shrewd investor in the later days, there was a certain element of luck in many instances. He might have foreseen the coming of the National road, but it is unlikely that he knew that the canal would run through his cornfield for nearly a half mile, nor have thought of the day when his own promoted railroad and the beginnings of the C.&E.I. would create new wealth for him or that single town lots would bring more than the broad acres cost him. There were other interests, too, that helped him. As a stockholder in the State Bank on Ohio street, he could, in common with the others, borrow what he needed and in the days when the bank had only to issue its own notes to provide funds for investment, there was always a source of ready money for him.

Rose had a finger in many pies, too. He and his brothers and his sister's husband. Israel Williams, were interested in mercantile pursuits and even in the prosperous flat boat and packing establishments he had money that made money over and again. The father of Paul Dresser ran a woolen mill at Sullivan that was in the name of Merrick A. Jewett, the long time Congregational minister here, but the records show that it was Rose money that bought the land, erected the mill and operated it almost to its last days. The first attempt to complete a railroad from here to St. Louis by way of Marshall and Springfield, Ill., saw him associated with Ninian Edwards and Abraham Lincoln as well as some of the Terre Haute people, including John P. Usher who built the house on Ohio street occupied so long by Herman Hulman. In other matters he furnished the money to the contractors who built the canal and the railroads and he was an active worker in other lines.

More often he was not mentioned as part of the organization. He had several hard battles in the courts to protect his property and interests but usually won and his few thousands grew like the proverbial snowball. Unlike many others who made money and could not take it with them, he was a generous giver during his lifetime and as he was the last of his race Terre Haute received a rich heritage from him.

Community Affairs File

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VIGO COUNTY PUBLIC LIBRARY
TERRE HAUTE, INDIANA

90 Benefactions To Terre Haute From Chauncey Rose Substantial

By A. R. Markle.

While the Polytechnic Institute was the first of various institutions created by Chauncey Rose, he provided in his will, made in February of 1877, for the establishment of a free medical dispensary within one year after his death. He instructed his executors to see that an organization was set up to which they were to deliver $75,000. Of this sum, $15,000 was to be used for the purchase of a suitable lot and the erection of a building suitable for its work. In addition to this, $2,000 was to be used for the purchase of medical supplies. The remaining $48,000 was to lie as a permanent fund from which only the income could be used, but such portion of the income that was not used, might be added to the principle at the discretion of the board.

First Organization.

Chauncey Rose died August 13, 1877. The will was proved and on July 10, 1878, the Rose Dispensary organization was completed with the trustees as follows: Firmin Nippert, William K. Edwards, Josephine Collett, Samuel McKeen, Eli B. Hamilton, Milton S. Durham and Uriah Jeffers, as named in the will.

Of these men, Messrs. Nippert, Collett and Edwards were executors of Rose's estate, hence there was no difficulty in appropriating the money intended for the new organization's use. At noon, three hours after the incorporation, the trustees organized with the adoption of by-laws and election of officers. Mr. Edwards was elected president, Mr. Jeffers, vice president, and Mr. Durham secretary, and Mr. McKeen treasurer.

Edwards' service as executor and trustee was very short. He took office on July 10 and died September 26. Richard A. Morris was elected to succeed him, the only action of the board up to that time. The next meeting of the board seems to have been in June, 1879, when new officers were elected.

In June of 1880, the treasurer's report showed a receipt of fifty dollars. The executors were unable to make immediate payment of the bequest and on July 18, 1880, they reported "no funds."

Starting In Business.

In October, 1881, the executors offered the dispensary board real estate in the amount of $14.000 which was accepted. In December the organization finally came to life when they accepted from the executors certain notes and mortgages valued at $59,505.40.

The secretary reported a week later, January 3, 1882, the receipt from the executors of these notes and mortgages, to which was added the previous $14,000 in real estate and additional cash of $1,444.-60, which completed the amount

So it was, at last, almost five years from the date of the will and more than four years after Mr. Rose's death, that the Rose Dispensary came into possession of the bequest and the trustees were on their feet financially.

The secretary and treasurer were bonded for $20,000 apiece, the secretary was to receive a salary of $200 a year, and monthly meetings were established. Previously the trustees had met at only six-month periods and even then it is probable that very little work was performed.

Milestones of Progress.

The first loan of record was on lot No. 70 in Rose's Addition, to Theodore A. Reiman, for three years at seven percent. This man does not seem to be identified with the Reiman family who were here many years before and a member of which Ewald E. Reiman, died last week, after long and faithful service as a trustee of the dispensary board.

The location of Reiman's place of business was on the south side of Wabash avenue, about half way between Eighth and Ninth streets and all the writer remembers of the establishment were the long rows of slabs of fat pork, which must have weighed several tons, piled high on raised platforms. In addition, there were many barrels of salt and occasional bundles of hides, all of which furnished an aroma that is one of his boyhood memories.

The treasurer's report of July, 1882, showed total receipts of $5,-191.30 and loans and orders amounted to $4,369.67, leaving a balance on hand of $821.71.

The first sale of real estate was made October 3, 1882. The Ladies Aid Society was given fifty dollars monthly for medicine, which marked the official beginning of the dispensation of medical aid. The first foreclosure seems to have been on a loan on some property in Knox county, as this was the first record of attorney's fees in such a case.

In 1883, the executors attended the inaugural ceremonies of Rose Polytechnic Institute for which Mr. Rose had provided during his lifetime.

Income and Outgo.

In June, 1883, the secretary reported receipts from rents in the amount of $726.50 and from interests, $3,826.33, with a balance on hand of $2.999.53. The next year's reports showed income from rents $841.50 and from interest, $4,051.73, expenses were $1,090.05, and reported that net receipts totaled $3.803.18.

Successive reports show a continuous gain. A report submitted by the secretary, Mr. Durham, in 1886, shows a comparison of receipts for five years, which gives an idea of the Dispensary's progress. With this progress, the trustees came within sight of their final accomplishment, a building devoted to the founder's purpose.

The New Building.

In 1891, a committee was appointed to select a site for a building. After considerable study, the committee selected, in 1892, a lot at the northwest corner of Seventh and Cherry Streets, which they purchased from Frank Paddock for $15,000.

The following year, the building committee contracted with the architect for plans and specifications, but the bids of the various contractors were in excess of the estimate and were rejected. In 1894, contracts were let amounting to over $47,000 for the erection of the building.

During the construction, certain extras increased the cost by more than $12,000. The general contractor was the Heidenreich Company of Chicago. This firm had built the Filbeck House, the Havens & Geddes store, remodelled what became known as the Foster Building, and had built the arched gateway at Highland Lwan.

Although the contractor finished his work in 1895, the fourth floor was not finished ready for occupation until a later period. The fifth floor remained as an unfinisihed attic without partition until made ready for the Jackson Club, a popular political organization of the day.

Beginning of the Dispensary.

As late as 1898, the dispensation of medicine was still done by druggists on orders from the trustees. At that time the Dispensary opened with a pharmacist in charge, subject to rules and duties formulated by the committee.

Among those who served during the long period covering the establishment were the original board, Richard A. Morris, B. V. Marshall, S. F. Bridwell, J. W. Cruft, Joshua Jump, Ewald E. Reiman, Paul Bogart, S. Crawford McKeen, J. G. Heinl, Willis D. Miller, Frank Smallwood, Robert G. Gillum, Fred G. Heinl, John T. Royse and Leonard Marshall.

A copy of the Gutenberg Bible, believed to be the first printed Bible and the earliest extant book produced by movable type in Europe, is a treasure of the Henry E. Huntington Library and Art Gallery, San Marino, Calif.

SAFE - ARCHIVES

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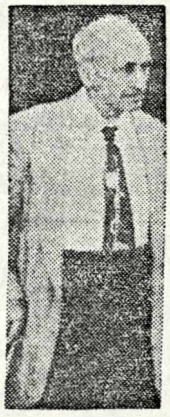
Rose, Chauncey

Chauncey Rose Early Turned To Works of Philanthropy

A. R. Markle.

BY THE TIME he was 50 years old, Chauncey Rose began to face the problem of disposing of his wealth. It had not come easy. He had worked hard for what he got, and in a few cases fought hard to keep it. He took many chances, and while occasionally he made a bad guess, eventually he came out on top. While he worried about what he was going to do with his money, there were many in the community who were worried over their very existence, and the conditions he saw about him had a great deal to do with his final disposition of a great deal of his estate.



A. R. Markle

In our earliest days there was seldom much of a problem about the care of orphans. There were always neighbors ready to take in one or more of those unfortunates who had lost their parents. One more mouth to feed, one more child to dress, was not such a burden but that care could be given them. And in many cases the child became the member of the family as much as if he had been born there.

In later days, however, there were many cases wherein the child became a problem that could not be answered by the kindly neighbors, and so grew up a system which was very closely akin to slavery.

Under this system children were "bound out," under contract, whereby they paid for their keep with the labor of their hands. Some were very fortunate as no distinction was made between the bound child and the family's own children, but in other cases conditions were so cruel that their lives were that of slaves. There was a saying at the parties, husking bees, log rollings, and other such festivities when one guest sat apart that he or she was "as dumb as a bound boy at a frolic." And such was the actual case of some of such bound children. No one cared for them and they were literally a wall flower at the feast.

How Idea Worked.

Taken over by the "overseer of the poor," who was usually the township trustee or who was, by reason of [illegible] that office, the unfortunate children were apprenticed or bound to some responsible citizen as servants or apprentices under terms but little short of slavery. The boys were apprenticed out until they reached the age of 21 and the girls until they became 18 years of age, and there is a sinister note in the phrase often employed—"if he should so long live." In many cases this phrase provided the only release from the terms of the agreement made by the overseers and the "master," as he was termed.

One can fancy his condition in a family gathering or social activity as he sat there among all the gay chatter, the rough play and fellowship about him, intent only on getting done the maximum work in the minimum time—with the frolickers but not one of them. Their lot was traditionally a hard one.

Agreements on Record.

More than a hundred of these agreements are of record in Vigo county, probably as many more were never recorded. As typical examples the following are given from the record:

"This indenture made September the 5th, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and thirty-six by and between William Walker and John Durham, overseers of the poor for Honey Creek township, of the one part and Robert Reynolds of the other part, all of the county of Vigo and state of Indiana, witnesseth that the said overseers have bound unto Robert Reynolds, aforesaid, Jesse Hodson Cox, son of Richard Cox and Amy Cox, his wife, the said Richard having abandoned his wife and children and wandering from place to place, they know not where.

Therefore the said Jesse Hodson Cox, aged 10 years on the seventeenth day of July, last, is bound and put apprentice by said overseers with the consent and approbation of the said Amy Cox, unto the said Robert Reynolds, farmer, and with him as an apprentice to dwell, continue and serve until the 17th day of July, 1847, or until he shall attained to the full age of 21 years, during all of which time the said apprentice his said master shall well and faithfully serve, his secrets keep, his lawful commands obey; hurt to his said master he shall not do nor willfully suffer it to be done by others, but of the same, to the utmost of his powers shall forthwith give notice to said master; the goods of his said master he shall not embezzle or waste, nor lend without his consent to any; at cards, dice or other unlawful games he shall not play.

Taverns and tipling houses he shall not at any time depart or absent himself without his said master's leave, but in all things as a good and faithful apprentice shall demean and behave himself towards his said master during the said term.

His Rewards.

"And the said master agrees on his part to teach the said apprentice the art or business of farming with all things thereunto belonging to the best of his ability or cause the same to be done in the best way or manner he can, and shall or will also found and allow unto his said apprentice meat, drink, washing, lodging and apparel, both linen and woolen and all other necessaries fit and convenient for such an apprentice during the term aforesaid, and shall also give him 12 months schooling during or within such term and at the expiration of said term is to furnish said apprentice in addition to his common clothing, one superb suit of clothing worth $40 and a reasonably good horse, saddle and bridle worth $60.

"In witness whereof the said parties have hereunto set their hands and seals on the day and year first above written.

"Signed and sealed in presence of

William Walker,
John Durham,
Overseers of the Poor.
Robert Reynolds,
James Baird,
E. P. Stansbery."

The language and terms of these articles vary but little. Some in the description of the occupation of the master and the "art and mystery" of some trades and professions, and some in the settlement to be made upon the apprentice on his attaining his majority and freedom.

The Value of Gifts.

The gifts took many forms besides the suits of clothes. At times, in addition to the clothing when a set of tools were to be given, often a certain set sum of money was named.

In case of the girls, at the fulfillment of their bound time, received a feather bed and bedding, a cow, dishes and kitchen utensils, a Bible (often given to the boy also), and in some instances a set of "forks and spoons of a good quality." In later years, around the forties, the value of the gift began to be appraised by certain neighbors, at times named in the article bounding the child, at other times named jointly by the parties interested themselves.

In one instance the agreement was cancelled after three months by the master who had taken two brothers and set one of them free. In another instance the master assigned his right to another and no reference is made as to whether consent was obtained from the overseers or the apprentice.

In a few cases the mother apprenticed the child without the aid of the overseers, in others the father apprenticed his children. In one case it was the step-father who bound his deceased wife's children, and in a few cases the youth himself made his own agreement for apprenticeship with his master.

The earliest agreement of record is dated Nov. 2, 1828, which bound Asbury Neuman, "a poor boy of 9 years, 10 months and 23 days," to John Britton to be taught "the art and mystery of surveying."

Some Early Cases.

The next was dated Feb. 2, 1830, binding Lorinda Garret, age 11, to William Probst.

Joseph W. Teverbaugh was bound to John L. Browning at the age of 3 years, 4 months and 2 days, on May 28, 1831.

Sally Prather, a 14-year-old girl, was given to Septer Patrick in 1831 "to learn the art and mystery of housekeeping and domestic service."

Abraham Jackson agreed to "learn the apprentice to read and write and cypher to the second rule of three." The apprentice was Decatur Hanna, aged 15 years and 9 months, in 1832. This same "Cate Hanners" figured in an early tragedy of the "unloaded gun" variety when he accidently killed the village cobbler in his shop on Cherry street, west of Third.

In 1833, William McMuran, who had a tannery on the south side of town, took as an apprentice Thomas Edwards, aged 14 years and 3 months, to learn the "art and mystery of tanning and currying."

Organized charity had not yet begun, and however Chauncey Rose felt, it was still the duty of the community, whether township, county, or state, to take care of these unfortunates. More examples of this system will be given next week.

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TERRE HAUTE, INDIANA
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Rose, Chauncey
CAF-Archives
Community Affairs File

Rose, Chauncey

OLD TIME HOMES of TERRE HAUTE

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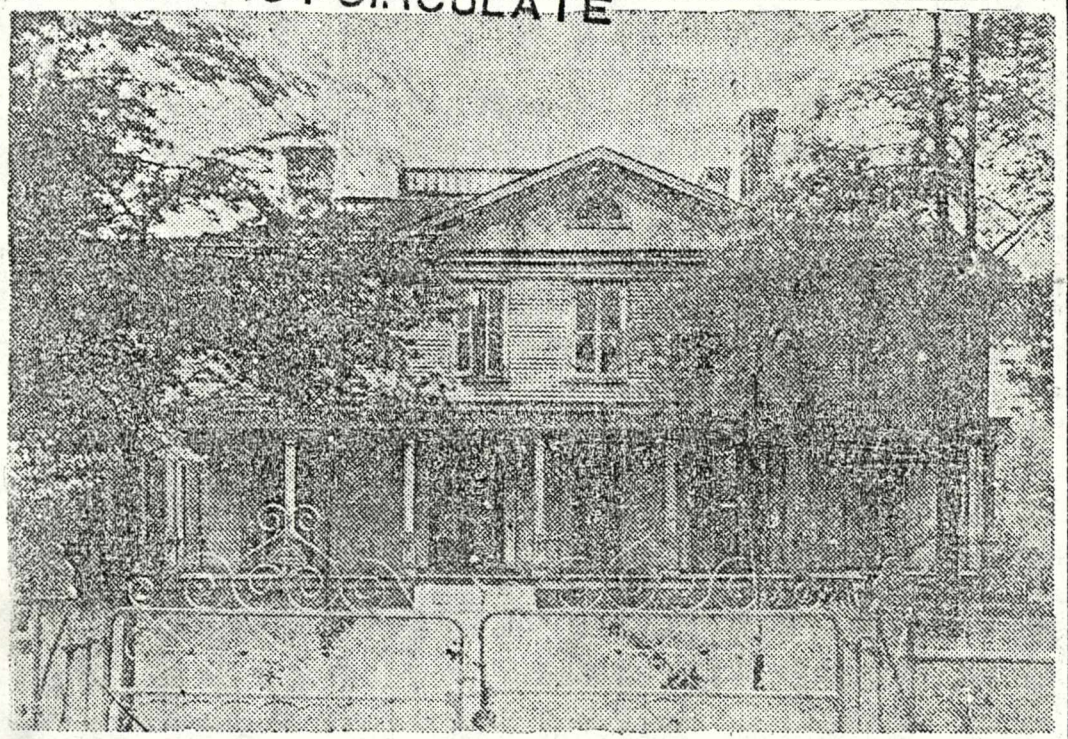
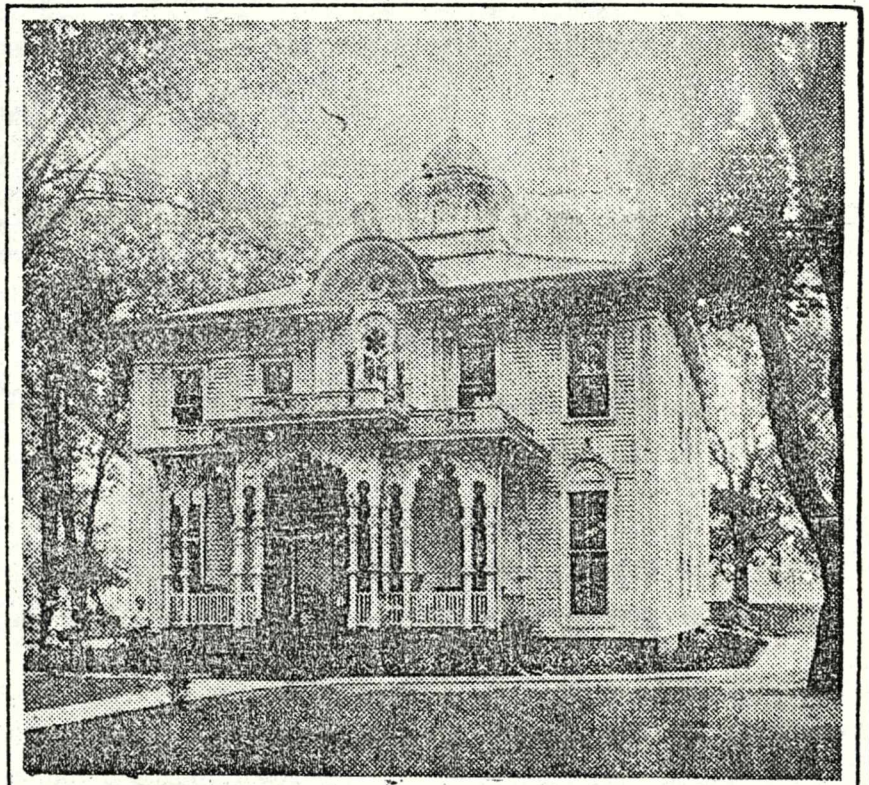
INDIANA ROOM



CHAUNCEY ROSE
HOMESTEAD
7TH & CHESTNUT



COL R.W. THOMPSON HOMESTEAD
SOUTH 6TH ST.

CAF- Archives

ment in this situation? One
usand miles from the sea coast,
th no highway of intercourse, no
proach even, excepting the back
or of Vincennes, by way of Cin-
ti, in a region subject to incur-
ons of the Indians, yet what hap-
ned? In 1815 a settled peace was
ncluded with the Indians, perma-
nt settlers began pouring into the
ate; later the National Road was
nned and constructed and now,
a location geographically on the
rect line of travel from the East
the far unexplored West, with
e Wabash and Erie Canal on the
y toward completion and with
tizens of intelligence and gentil-
the town has grown beyond be-
f and has a radiant future."

Nears Fort Harrison.

"I learned that I was now ap-
roaching a place of genuine his-
rical interest, a place that has a
rt in the history of the Northwest
erritory, Fort Harrison, erected by
en. William Henry Harrison in
ctober, 1811. This old fort, now
idly fallen into decay, I have
oked upon with the greatest inter-
st. The inclosure is 150 feet square,
stockade of heavy timbers, with
lockhouses at the corners and
wo-story bastions, a typical West-
rn fort, even in its decay calcu-
ated to fire the imagination and
o recall the day when from be-
eath the high bluff came the war
ry of the savage echoing the shout
f his brother lurking above in
he forest fastness.

"For some time after 1816, 'tis
aid, the fort was used as a refuge,
or although the Indian was said to
e friendly, he was still regarded
with suspicion. The fort, too, was
the landing place for all who came
up the Wabash to the new settle-
ment, and many of the first pros-
pectors boarded at the fort on their
arrival, among them Chauncey
Rose, Abraham Markle and Curtis
Gilbert.

"I was quite ready, therefore, to
e pleasantly impressed with Terre
Haute, at which we arrived near
nightfall. I had been advised to go
to the Eagle and Lion, one of the
oldest and best taverns in the town,
but Mr. Chapman advised me of a
new inn which I should by all
means seek out. This inn, he says,
has but recently been built by Mr.
Rose and is kept by a Mr. Barnum.
This Mr. Rose, he says, I must by
all means make the acquaintance of.

"Mr. Rose is a gentleman of about
47, who came out to Terre Haute
from Connecticut in 1817. He has,
during his residence here, engaged
in mercantile pursuits, purchased
vast tracts of land, built houses
and, said Mr. Chapman, if I am in-
terested in investments in the new
country he is the man above all
others with whom I should hold
consultation. He furthermore prom-
ised himself to introduce me to Mr.
Rose.

Early Terre Haute House.

"I found the inn, while some dis-
tance removed from the rest of the
town, all and more than Mr. Chap-
man had declared it to be. His
statement that it is the largest and
best appointed inn in this state, if
not in the West, is true without
doubt, and I found my apartment
both commodious and comfortable
and my meals all and more than I
could demand."

of the small town, directing him-
self first to the physicians, of whom
he said, there was an unusual num-
ber. "A most striking and inter-
esting figure," he said, "is that of
Dr. Modesitt, pioneer physician, a
typical Virginia gentleman, un-
changed by his residence in a
pioneer settlement. He can truly
be called a pioneer, for he built
the first log house in Terre Haute
and proved himself a man of af-
fairs, setting up a mortar for corn
when there was no mill, and estab-
lishing a ferry across the Wabash,
at the same time laying the founda-
tion as a most excellent physician
and surgeon. He is a handsome
gentleman, somewhat past 50, with
snow-white hair, an erect figure
and imposing presence and most
courtly manners.

"Among the younger physicians
I found most congenial Dr. Reed,
a gentleman of 29. In his office
on the public square he has col-
lected a library of considerable size
and merit, and I found much amuse-
ment and edification in poring over
these volumes while waiting for
him to measure out nostrums for
the patients who had gathered in
his office. Through Dr. Reed I
met many of the physicians—Dr.
Ball, a native of New Jersey; Dr.
Patrick, brusque and most intelli-
gent; Dr. Richard Blake, a South-
erner from Maryland, and, among
others, Dr. Thomas Parsons, whom
I found to be a distant cousin."

The 'Tippecanoe and Tyler, too'
campaign was at its height at the
time, with its log cabins and hard
cider, and Mr. Parsons was much
impressed by a proposed meeting
to be held in the interest of Har-
rison and Tyler, as a protest against
several things that had been said
against the Hon. George H. Proffit,
an Indiana congressman, from the
manner of his attacks on his op-
ponents. He was shown an invi-
tation to the meeting, as follows:

"The Whig citizens of the County
of Vigo will give a barbecue to the
Hon. George H. Proffitt on the
third of October next in a grove
south of this town for his bold and
energetic course as a representative
in Congress and for his general zeal
in sustaining and advancing the
Whig cause. You are respectfully
invited to attend with the assur-
ance that it will afford the citizens
of Vigo great satisfaction to have
the honor of your company on the
occasion."

The invitation was signed by
Thomas H. Blake, James Farring-
ton, T. A. Madison, A. L. Chamber-
lain, John Dowling, Rufus Minor,
Henry Ross, Charles T. Noble and
Lucius Scott, whose descendants
have been prominent in the history
of this community.

Mr. Parsons was introduced to a
Mr. Griswold, who had recently
taken into partnership a young Mr.
Usher, who came here from New
York state, driving all the way in
an open buggy. The Griswold was
William D. Griswold, who moved
to St. Louis, became interested in
the railroad industry and was at
one time president of the St. Louis,
Alton & Terre Haute Railroad, now
part of the St. Louis division of the
Big Four. The Mr. Usher was John
P. Usher, a brother-in-law of Judge
President Lincoln. After retirement
from the Lincoln cabinet he re-
moved to Kansas, where he died
many years ago.

Wonders of the West.

His new friend, Mr. Griswold,
called the visitor's attention to the
pork packing industry of Terre
Haute. "Behold," said Mr. Gris-
wold in tones of mock solemnity,
"a vision of Porkopolis! Mayhap
you have not heard that in spite
of our culture, our schools, our pro-
fessions, the real source of our
prosperity lies in our pork packing
establishments, of which we have
so many. Can it be that none has
as yet vouchsafed you a view of
those elegant edifices, those slaugh-
ter houses, our pride, that cluster
on the river's brink? Mayhap it
has been whispered to you, young
sir, that our great fear, at least the
fear of those of us who own no
porkers and no packing houses, but
who breathe the refined air of the
heights of culture, that our adopted
city may yet receive the name of
Porkopolis! Perish the thought!
Rather may our boasted prosperity
vanish!"

The pork packing industry was
such that it made river traffic of
all importance to Terre Haute.
"The use of the river is almost un-
believable, they informed me. In
1836 as many as 800 steamboats
came here, steamboats from New
Orleans, St. Louis, Louisville and
Pittsburgh being daily visitors dur-
ing the boating season. This year
more than 200 boats are carrying
on a regular traffic between these
Wabash towns and ports on the
Ohio and Mississippi. However, the
flatboats are the most astonishing
to me. This Wabash River, it
seems, is a thoroughfare for all the
country to the north by which the
farmers may ship their produce
and it is undoubtedly made excel-
lent use of. In less than a month
and a half in the Fall, they told
me, 1,000 flatboats will pass down
the river, the majority of them
loaded with flour, pork, etc., in this
proportion: One-tenth with pork,
300 barrels to the boat; one-tenth,
lard, cattle, horses, oats, cornmeal,
etc., and the remainder of the load
consisting of corn on the ear. The
value of the produce and stock on
flatboats is $1,000,000 annually."

The visitor was impressed by the
lawyers of the embryo city. "It
seems to me," he says, "that the
number is unusual for the size of
the city and that their ability is
also remarkable. There is Judge
Demas Deming, vastly rich, a man
of remarkable ability and of re-
markable poise; the president judge,
Elisha Huntington, a man of vast
popularity; Judge Jenckes, Judge
Gookins, the firm of Kinney, Wright
and Gookins.'

"Among the merchants of the city
whom I remembered best, perhaps,
is Chauncey Warren, at one time a
partner of Mr. Rose. Him I met
through his father-in-law, Dr.
Modesitt, and I found him of a
manner most kind and agreeable,
gentleman of the Quaker faith,
man of refinement and most gen-
tle manners was a Mr. Ball, who
came to the city some years ago
and was engaged as the chief en-
gineer in the building of the Wa-

F. and Mrs. James J. Moorhea
I met, too, the sons of Major M
kle, one of the founders of the
and builder of its first mill, and
sons I found most agreeable you
gentlemen. I must record, too,
name of Curtis Gilbert, one of
early citizens, for a long time po
master and conspicuous in all p
lic movements, who told me of
visit here of Mr. Clay in 1831. T
great man, he said, was entertai
at the Eagle and Lion, the f
tavern in the village and a m
noted resort, which I have s
with its quaint sign of the Am
can bird pecking out the eyes
the British lion."

Meets Chauncey Rose.

Mr. Parsons finally met Cha
cey Rose in what he called "
assembling room" of the tav
"One morning as I entered the
fice room after breakfast I sa
serious faced, though kindly g
tleman approaching me, who
quired if I were Mr. Parsons
Virginia and informed me that
was Chauncey Rose. I found
pleasing at our first meeting,
though a man of reticent nat
he is in reality full of enthusia
over his various enterprises
when he perceives interest in
with whom he converses he ta
rapidly and enough. He told
at once of his coming here w
there were but two houses in
town, one occupied by Dr. Mode
whom I have already met and
he boarded at the old fort. He
only 25 then—he is now 47—but
soon perceived the value of
prairie land and soon made la
purchases—in 1830, 640 acres in
tract." Mr. Rose told the vis
of a new enterprise projected,
development of an iron mine
Greene County, in which he
great expectations, but as far
the records show it never was
veloped.

"Space is lacking and time is
pressing to do more than rec
most briefly the remaining eve
of my stay in Terre Haute. Thro
my friend, Dr. Parsons, I was ta
to the palatial mansion of
Blakes, built by a merchant
deceased, a Mr. Linton, situa
some distance from the town. H
eight years ago Mrs. Blake brou
the first piano of the town. 'T
such a curiosity, she said, that
a season passersby among the
educated would stop and ask
'to play on the critter.' Anot
fine mansion is that of Dr. Ball.
Parsons being young and unm
ried, 'twas but natural that I sho
meet in his company several of
young females and, while I have
time to record these facts, I m
jot down the incident of our s
set walk to the old Indian orch
"This is so called, I was inform
from an old Indian legend and
indeed a place of surprising bea
Three couples walked out toget
Mr. Usher, Dr. Parsons and
self, in the company of the yo
females. Miss Eliza was my p
ner, a pink-faced damsel wit
pretty face. She is a chatterer
told the the story of the Indian
ers most engagingly and I fancy
is a sad coquette. We stood an
the gnarled apple trees—said to
been planted by an Indian ma
on the high bluff looking out

REFERENCE

erican Revolution. The War of —the second war for independ- e—was barely concluded.

ose was born Dec. 24, 1794, the of John and Mary Warner e. His father's father had come America from Scotland early in eighteenth century.

e attended common schools in necticut, received a rudimen- education. At 23 he headed st.

ose visited Mt. Sterling, Ky., re he had friends. Then, he r wrote:

n the Fall of 1817 I traversed states of Indiana, Illinois, Mis- ri, Kentucky, Tennessee and bama, looking for a location at ch to reside and engage in iness. I spent several days in re Haute; it had been laid out previous year. The following nter I spent in Kentucky. Fa- ably impressed with the location the people in and about Terre ute, I returned and became a dent in April, 1818. There were two cabins in Terre Haute and nearest building place was at t Harrison, where I boarded, as the county officers, at a house t by Mrs. Steward. . . .

No Roads Then.

There were no direct roads. The East was made by way of isville, Baltimore and Philadel- a. It was a source of great re- ing when the first steamboat ded at Terre Haute in 1822. In 9 I moved to Parke County and aged in the business of milling, awed and furnished the lumber the Court House erected in the olic square, and I returned to re Haute in 1825."

Even then Rose was building! e Scot had a penchant for im- ovement.

rom 1825 Rose engaged in trade, came one of the region's most cessful merchants and invested liciously in land. He amassed a tune.

A rich man, Rose began to show e leadership which made him empire builder. The Terre ute merchant became a power in e Indiana scene.

He built, first, the Terre Haute & dianapolis Railroad, raising neces- ry funds by individual subscrip- ns. He contributed largely to the nstruction of railroads from ansville to Terre Haute, from rre Haute to Crawfordsville and om Terre Haute to Danville, Ill. eantime, Terre Haute was a city and there was a Civil War.

Rose contributed liberally to sub- riptions for building Terre Haute urches, gifts friends said were in- ired by the influence of Mary arner Rose, his mother.

Mary Warner Rose had not want- her son to go West into the wilds Kentucky and Indiana. She ftened when he promised to pay r an annual visit and Chauncey ver forgot the promise. As long Mary Warner Rose lived, Rose ade the trip East, often riding les on horseback.

Remembered Home Town.

At the death of his mother, Rose ve the home to the town of ethersfield with $2,000 to improve He then added $2,000 for a town rary and $12,000 to endow an ademy.

Rose was genuinely interested in he decided he should profess school for engineers.

He built Rose Polytechnic Insti- tute. He resigned from the board June 2, 1877, not long after the completion of the buildings.

He died Aug. 13 of that year.

The construction of the memorial, which soon may be hastened by use of double shifts of WPA work- ers, is the culmination of plans projected by the Banks of the Wa- bash Association in 1926.

The Rose Memorial project, first drafted long before federal funds were offered—or even needed—for "made work," was designed to beau- tify the banks of the Wabash River. Original plans called for a closed building containing the memorial tablets, but this was abandoned in favor of the open shrine facing westward from the Terre Haute highlands south of the Wabash River bridge.

The memorial now is being laid out in the curve of Dresser Drive northeast of the Wabash Valley Boat Club harbor. The curve of the roadway forms a wide sweep around the brick and stone band- stand and the rising slope of the natural ampitheater.

Stone Worth $14,000.

The shrine, 350 feet from the bandstand and high above the drive, will be built of eight twenty-four- foot marble columns placed on a stone porch forty feet square. Walks fourteen feet wide and 150 feet long will extend north and south in a wide curve backed by the tapering, paneled walls.

Stone from the old Postoffice Building is piled high near the me- morial site, ready for recutting and use on construction of the shrine. The stone alone is valued at $14,000.

Plans for the memorial were drawn in the offices of Miller & Yeager, Terre Haute architects. Co- operating in the movement were W. Robert Paige, city engineer, and members of the City Park Board.

The memorial is planned by the association as an outstanding unit in the plan to beautify the Wabash River front here. Richard Wey, city park superintendent, already is di- recting work of men cleaning and grading river banks near the new memorial plaza.

Dresser Drive already has been surveyed south along the river as far as the Cottrell Mills on the Prairieton Road. The right of way has been obtained for the eventual construction of a Dresser Drive ex- tension two miles south of the Wa- bash Valley Boat Club landing.

Officers of the Banks of the Wa- bash Association are Fred R. Wal- dron, president; James DeLoughery, first vice president; Frank Conrath, second vice president; Wilson N. Cox, treasurer, and V. S. Meister, secretary.

Members of the board of directors are Carl Bauermeister, Morris Co- hen, William H. Baugh, William A. Hunter, Jerome Shandy and Rich- ard Young.

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Ago, Impressed Virginia Lawyer

"A Tour Through Indiana in 1840, the Diary of John Parsons of Petersburg, Va.," is the title of the book published in New York in 1920, eighty years after it was writ- ten, edited by Mrs. Kate Milner Rabb and owned by Fred W. Kra- mer, well known South Seventh Street business man, and is well worth reading by anyone interested in the early history of the Hoosier state. Mrs. Rabb, who is noted for her contributions to the early his- tory of the state, has made notes throughout the book, that render it more than ordinarily interesting, for in many instances it connects those of this generation with those of 100 years ago. The book is par- ticularly interesting to Terre Haute- ans, for the writer devoted twenty- six pages to Terre Haute, mention- ing names of those who were known to many who are remembered by the older generation now living.

Parsons, a young attorney look- ing for a possible location in what was then the "New West," came by stage coach, horse back, canal boat and railroad, starting for his trip through Indiana from Cincinnati. He visited towns in the southern part of the state, then Indianapolis, coming here from Putnamville, which he described as "one of the most flourishing towns it had been his pleasure to visit," with its in- dustries, remarkable in number and variety, and he prophecied a great future for it because it was on the National Road. He recalls the fact that when the Methodists decided on the erection of an institution of learning in central Indiana, Put- namville was a bidder for the col- lege, along with Rockville, Madi- son, Indianapolis, Lafayette and Greencastle, but the latter place, then a town of 500, was allotted the prize because its subscription was the largest. He gives a descrip- tion of the college buildings and equipment, which must be interest- ing to friends of the present De- Pauw University.

Over National Road.

Mr. Parsons came from Putnam- ville to Terre Haute over the Na- tional Road, which had been under construction that year and the year before, and was described as in a fairly good condition, with excellent bridges, with stone abutments across small streams and a "notably long one, the yellow bridge, just before one arrives in Terre Haute." His narrative proceeds:

"The journey to Terre Haute was accomplished without incident worthy of note, across the county of Clay and into that of Vigo. I was so fortunate, however, as to meet on the stagecoach which, as I have noted before, is, like the inn, the great meeting ground and whose enforced intimacy one may say almost compels conversation, a Mr. Chapman, who told me pres- ently that he was editor of the Wabash Enquirer, a newspaper published at Terre Haute, and on learning of my tour of the country volunteered much information to me.

"The county of Vigo, I learned gallant gentleman who, after the war, cast his fortunes in the new country and settled at Vincennes Touched by the compliment of con ferring his name upon the county Colonel Vigo left a bequest to Terre Haute for the purchase of a bell fo the Court House cupola, which wil be purchased if ever the estate i settled." The editor's note explain that the money mentioned in th bequest was to come from Vigo' claim against the United State government for money loaned th government by which Gen. Georg Rogers Clark was able to provid rations for his soldiers on thei march for the recapturing of Vin cennes in 1779. The original amoun loaned was $11,387.40. When it wa at last allowed the principal an interest amounted to $50,000. Th claim was allowed in 1876, fort years after his death. Vigo's be quest was used as the nucleus i the purchase of a bell and a cloc for the new Court House erecte in 1884. (Note—Not many Terr Hauteans are aware, perhaps, tha the Vigo bequest came directly t Vigo County through Toussant C Buntin, who was a direct descend ant of one of the heirs of Colone Vigo. Mr. Buntin once conducte the hotel on Third Street betwee Ohio and Walnut known as th Buntin House. It has been tor down and a filling station nov covers its site. Mr. Buntin's lat life was spent as an abstracter.)

Beautiful Prairies.

"The surface of this country," th writer proceeds, "is either level o gently undulating, its fine timbere lands interspersed with beautifu prairies and the land is uniformly rich, giving large crops of whea corn and oats. The town, Mr Chapman informs us, is beautifully situated on a high bank of the Wa bash, indicated by the name o Terre Haute (high land), and th views, as I was soon to learn, o prairie, river and bottom land, mos enchanting, the banks along th river being especially beautiful wit grass, flowers and lareg trees. Thi town has the dictinction of havin come into being the same year tha the state was admitted to th Union, 1816, so it is now 24 year old and has about 2,000 inhabitant As are many of these towns, it built about a public square on whic the Court House stands, and whe this was reserved two quarte blocks were also reserved, one f a seminary and one for a churc located at an equal distance fro the public square. The town, sa Mr. Chapman, was laid out an platted by the Terre Haute Com pany and when he recited th names I found to my great pleasu that I knew one of the gentlem and was familiar with the nam of the others. The Bullitts of Ke tucky were known to me by rep tation, some members of the fam having attended the univers while I was there, and the oth familiar name was that of Hy cinthe Lasselle. Other members the company were Jonathan Lin ley of Orange County, Indiana, a Abraham Markle of Fort Harris

T S AUG 9 1985

A Rose, Chauncey - SPC File

TERRE HAUTE FIRST NATIONAL BANK

[Biography

Introduces you to ~~Biography~~

AUG 9 1985

CHAUNCEY ROSE

One of Terre Haute's earliest and most respected pioneers was Chauncey Rose. Born in Weathersfield Meadows, CT on December 24, 1794, Rose learned at an early age the virtues of self-reliance and mutual helpfulness. He was one of eight children (six brothers and one sister) and was the last to die in the Rose family whose members all died childless. Two of his brothers, George and John, were successful businessmen in Charleston, S.C. and New York, respectively.

Chauncey was educated in common schools near his boyhood home. Though only rudimentary in scope, his brief education inspired in him a respect and yearning for knowledge.

At the age of 23 (1817), Rose moved westward in search of a location at which to reside and engage in business. He settled first in Mt. Sterling, KY where some friends resided. He then traversed the States of Indiana, Illinois, Kentucky, Missouri, Tennessee, and Alabama before deciding upon Terre Haute which had been laid out only a year earlier. He ventured back to Kentucky for the winter and then returned to Terre Haute in 1818. At that time, there were only two cabins in Terre Haute with the exception of Fort Harrison. There were no direct roads in town at all. The first steamboat landed in Terre Haute in 1822 and was the cause of great rejoicing.

In 1819, Rose moved to Parke County and engaged in milling. He milled and furnished the wood for the Court House there. In 1825, he moved back to Terre Haute. From that date, Rose engaged in trade and soon became one of the most popular, respected, and successful merchants of the area. With his wealth, he acquired land acre by acre which he farmed until, as the town's population increased, he sold it as city lots.

Rose played an integral part in securing a railway system in Indiana. Indeed, he arranged for the construction of the Terre Haute and Indianapolis Railroad, widely acclaimed as one of the best and safest railroads in the country. He also contributed largely to the development of the Evansville to Terre Haute, Terre Haute to Crawfordsville, and Terre Haute to Danville, IL railroads. In addition, Rose contributed heavily to nearly every church edifice in town in his day.

Before his death on August 13, 1877, Rose was a major contributor to Wabash College and State Normal School (now Indiana State University). Chauncey Rose was truly one of Terre Haute's First families.

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TH Rose, Chauncey STAR 5-23-69 p7;

Rose Ladies Aid Society Will Mark 100 Years Of Service

By JUANITA TRYON
Star Staff Writer

The 100th anniversary of the incorporation of Rose Ladies Aid Society, oldest society of its kind in the state, will be observed next Tuesday when members assemble for the annual meeting.

In 1862, during the Civil War, a small group of women met to help soldiers' families. These women were all known to Chauncey Rose who became interested in their cause and donated generously to it.

Public concerts and festivals were also staged to finance their work. In 1866 the women seriously considered disbanding, but Rose urged them to continue their work, and in 1869 they were incorporated.

+ + +

Rose died in 1877, leaving a substantial sum to the Aid Society with the stipulation that the interest from the money be used to help worthy poor people of Terre Haute.

Corporate members of the Ladies Aid Society were Mrs. Sarah C. Deming, Mrs. Louisa Pence, Mrs. Mary J. Thompson, Mrs. Lottie Thompson, Mrs. Anna E. Wright, Mrs. Matilda von Bichowsky, Mrs. Sarah Minshall, Mrs. Anette Wittig, Mrs. Anna F. McKeen, Mrs. Sarah Hemingway, Mrs. Sarah Oakey, Mrs. Cedelia M. Burnett, Mrs. Julia Rippetoe, Mrs. Lucinda T. Haney, Mrs. Mary Morris, Mrs. Mary Jeffcoat and Mrs. Elizabeth McGregor.

In honor of their benefactor, in 1891 the members of the organization adopted the name of the Rose Ladies Aid Society. Charter members of this society were pioneers in other women's organizations.

Originally, Terre Haute was divided into districts and each member was responsible for one certain section. Members delivered the needed help to the families personally, and kept in close contact with existing conditions. As Terre Haute grew in size, there were many more calls for help.

+ + +

Many groups and individuals, as well as merchants, gave donations; some cash, some in useful articles as well as food.

In 1893, the year of the panic, more than 700 families were helped in some way. The society has provided food, coal, clothing, medicine and medical care, paid rent, made payments on homes and made possible the education of many boys and girls.

The property at 1016 N. 6th St., was donated to the society in 1889 by William R. McKeen, to operate as a home for aged ladies, in memory of his wife, Sarah Dowling McKeen. It was opened June 1, 1889 and closed temporarily in 1896. Members of the society worked diligently to establish an endowment fund with an income ample to operate the home.

Mrs. B. B. White, following in the footsteps of her mother who had been a member from 1877 to 1908, became a member of Rose Ladies Aid Society in 1912. In 1919, Mrs. White was elected president, a post she held until 1938. Mrs. Robert Nitsche became a member in 1920, and held the office of president of the society from 1938 to 1958.

+ + +

On Sept. 15, 1922, the home at 1016 N. 6 St., was reopened as The Home for Aged Women. At this time the society elected officers from its group whose special duties were to manage the home. Since 1922 there has been two branches of work done by the society. Many individuals as well as groups have been responsible for the success of both ventures. For many years Dr. Coen Luckett gave his services to the home and now Dr. Marion Connerley serves the needs of the women in the home.

Since it had originally been the Dowling residence, in 1959 the name of the home was changed to the Sarah Dowling Home. At present, seven women live in the home, which has been remodeled to meet the needs of the residents better.

The Rose Ladies Aid Society owes a great deal to another benefactor, the Rose Dispensary. Also, the society feels grateful to the Pollyanna Club, a group of women organized for the purpose of aiding in the work of the home. The group meets monthly at the home and has given many gifts to the residents as well as to the home

+ + +

No article about the Rose Ladies Aid Society would be complete without a word about the Board of Advisors of the organization. These men, through the years, have guided and advised the members and have given of their time and talents generously. At present this board is composed of Floyd Dix, John Royse, William Reed, Ben Crawford, King Fasig and Dr. William Bannon.

Active members of the Rose Ladies Aid Society are Mmes. William Bannon, Lee Black, Robert Boyer, Paul Bronson, Alfred Caffee, George Carroll, Ben Crawford, Floyd Dix, Charles Hickman, Hugh Lee Sr., Herbert Mace, Robert Nunn, Robert Prox Sr., Robert Prox Jr., William Reed, John Royse, Leon Sanford, Lawrence Sawyer and Paul Wilkinson.

Chauncey Rose was eager that the money left to the society be used to help worthy poor people, and the society has maintained this standard to the best of its ability.

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Rose, Chauncey 1/19/69

Vigo County Public Library

Rose, Chauncey TRIB-STAR 1-19-69 p.1

Will of Chauncey Rose Raises $630,000 Problem

By JACK A. HUGHES
Tribune Staff Writer

The will of a man dead 90 years is the object of searching inquiry by a group of local residents entrusted with carrying out that will in the dedication of a fortune.

The last will and testament of Chauncey Rose is the man's only continuing guidance for the trustees in the use of that part of the Rose estate, now worth approximately three-quarters of a million dollars, which has become known as the Rose Home Foundation.

But, times have changed. There is no longer — and has not existed for many years — the same degree of need Rose met in making provision for the Vigo County Orphans Home in 1874.

He died in 1877, six years before construction began on the home, but his earlier efforts for organization of the project and money provided both before his death and in a $150,000 bequest in his will led to the establishment of a home for orphans which opened in 1884.

Today, governmental activity through welfare and assistance programs, administered by virtually all branches of government, is intended to take care of destitute orphans as well as others in poverty or reduced circumstances.

So, the question before those charged with Rose Home responsibility may well be, "What would he do now?"

Some self soul searching is required on the part of the members of the Rose Home Board as they seek, not only to comply with the legal will of Chancey Rose, but the living, hoping, charity and good will of the man whose philanthropy left many landmarks in this area.

The board presently is composed of O. Keith Owen Jr., president; Mrs. Joseph P. McKibben, vice president; Mrs. Robert Prox, secretary; Robert Westrup, treasurer; Mrs. Charles Westrup, Mrs. Don O'Rear, David I. Day Jr., Dr. William Bannon, Edward Ijams, William McKeen, Kenneth Moulton, Cecil B. Reed, Robert M. Boyer and Donald E. Smith.

At least one other individual has similar responsibility in the carrying out of Rose's wishes, as well as the aims of other foundations and trusts in this county.

Vigo Circuit Court Judge H. Ralph Johnston, by virtue of his office and the administrative and judicial review duties of his court, is called upon to approve actions of the board.

While the judge does not initiate activities of the foundation, the board must do that the court's approval of board action is required.

And, some new action has been indicated for several years as the character of needs to be met has changed with the march of time.

When the Vigo County Orphans Home was opened on Sept. 4, 1884, its name had been changed to the Rose Orphans Home the year before in memory of the founder. Care of parentless children continued well into the 20th Century with the name of the institution being changed again, to the Chauncey Rose School in 1930, and later to the Chancey Rose Home.

The last name reflected at least in part the lessening need for child care of the nature envisioned by Rose and an apparently increasing need for care of the aged. Rose's will left funds for support of the institution to provide care, education and support for orphans, but also provided that care would be given to the aged and crippled.

The will authorized care of " . . . any person within the age of 16 years who may be deprived of parental care by the death of either father or mother or both of them, together with the support of aged females and that of crippled persons. When it shall be authorized by law, the care and support of aged males may also be provided for at said home."

By 1950, care for the aged was the primary function of the home. But, the expense of heating and maintaining the old buildings on the 20-acre grounds at 25th St. and Wabash Ave. reportedly gave board members concern, regardless of the use of the property. It was said that operating costs gradually were depleting capital assets.

In 1959, management of the home was given to the Episcopal Diocese of Indianapolis in an arrangement, which it was hoped, would provide a broader and more efficient base for support while assisting the church organization in its first efforts to establish "Episcopal Homes for the Aging." The agreement, as reported at the time, provided that none of the existing 21 residents of the home would be disturbed " . . . and also that a specific priority will be given to Vigo County residents by the new admissions committee."

But, six years later, still plagued by financial and maintenance problems, the Rose Home property was sold to a development company for $630,000. The Home closed its doors in the fall of 1965 and the following year the buildings were razed, and a large shopping complex opened on the site.

The Rose Home was just one of many philanthropies of Chauncey Rose who was said to be one of the wealthiest men in the country at one time. Other orphanages, schools, a medical aid foundation for the poor and charities benefited from his will. Two continuing institutions which bear his name are the Rose Dispensary and Rose Polytechnic Institute.

During his lifetime, it is reported, Rose contributed liberally toward the construction of nearly every church in the city.

Since the Rose Home closed, the board has been under pressure from many sources to apply the newgrown wealth toward one or another of many good works. But, the will of the man who started it all, restrictions of law, and lack of complete agreement within the board are said to have held the further dedicated use of the money in abeyance.

And some reports suggest that Rose Poly, as residual legatee in the Rose will, may have a claim on the Rose Home money — if the need for the home no longer exists.

In the meantime, loans have been arranged from Rose Home funds for the furtherance of other programs including the Katherine Hamilton Mental Health Center and Union Hospital expansion.

Now, in a recent meeting, the Rose Home Board has resolved to have a survey conducted for the prupose of determining the present degree of need for a new home for the aged. Board President Owen reports that such a facility would be intended for elderly people in reduced circumstances who do not require the extended care provided in nursing homes and cannot afford the cost of that type of accomodation.

Owen advises that the survey will require about four months to complete and that the board expects to have some concrete information on which to base further action before the end of next summer.

INDIANA ROOM

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Terre Haute, Ind., Sunday, January 24, 1971.

Rose, Chauncey

Rose Dispensary Closing Works Hardships

By MARY ANNE PIERCE
Tribune Staff Writer

The sign on the door to the Rose Dispensary at Seventh and Cherry Streets read "permanently closed as of Nov. 1." Since that date the question most frequently asked by medical indigents has been "where can we go now?"

People who once received free dental care, eye care, medical attention or medication now must find it elsewhere. They are people of the community who are caught in an economic squeeze. They are in an income bracket too high for welfare benefits, too low to cover the cost of medical attention.

They are men who need medication to remain on the job. They are women, often times mothers, who need medical attention in order to remain emotionally stable. Many of them are children, struggling to compete with their classmates while suffering from eye problems which hinder their reading; throbbing toothaches disturbing concentration or dripping noses from a cold that needs attention. They are people who need maintenance dosages of medicine because of an incurable disease.

Concerned with the problems of these people are such agencies as Family Service, the Adult and Child Guidance Clinic, the Vigo County Welfare Department, the Mental Health Association and school nurses employed by the Vigo County School Corporation.

In the past, the agencies and the nurses referred all persons needing medical attention to the dispensary. "Now we have to take it case by case, determine the need and find a solution to each problem," according to Robert Conaty, executive director of Family Service. "Often we can't solve the problem." The search for a solution is both costly and time consuming for the agencies.

Children Need Care

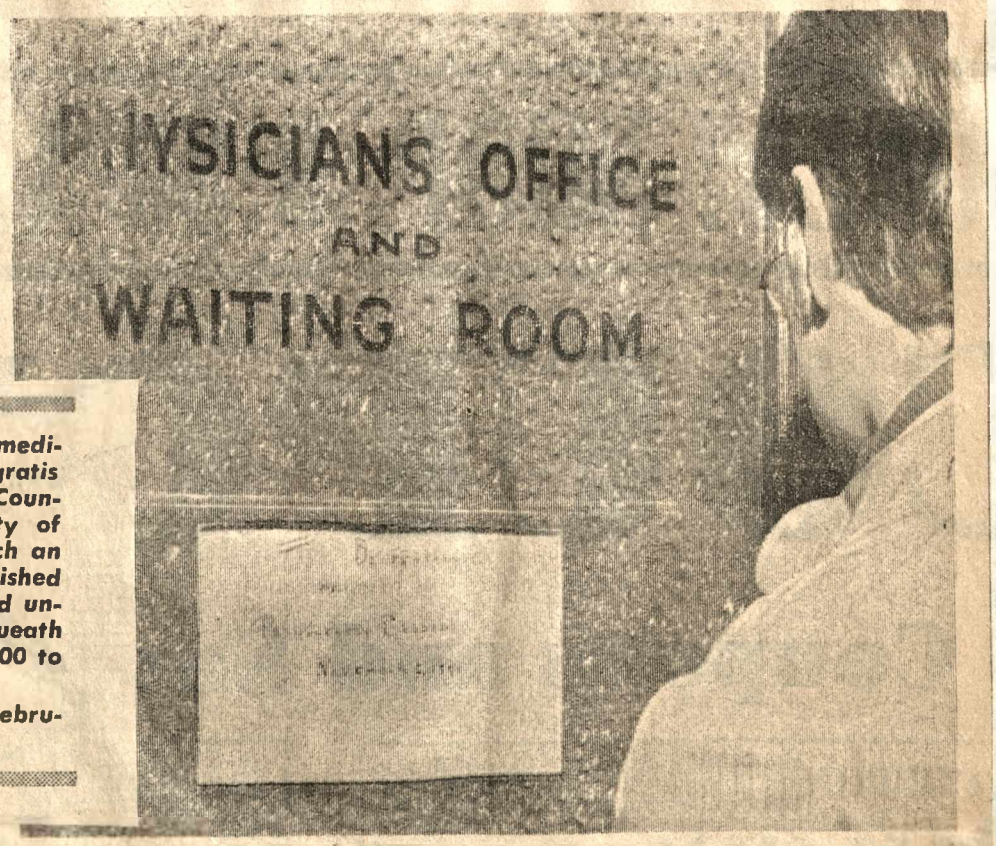
Each day school nurses discover a child who needs attention, whether it's a pair of glasses, treatment for a virus infection or dental care. "We have a big problem in that we don't have these services available anymore," Mrs. Abigail DeLoach, chairman of nursing services, explained. "We see children every day and we always find one who needs care and can't afford it."

"Just yesterday," she said, "we had a girl in a junior high school with a bad toothache and her parents didn't have the money. Through Rose we could have had it done immediately. Now there's no solution. We had

Continued On Page 16, Col. 1.

". . . Believing that an institution by which medicines shall be dispensed and advice given gratis to the poor will benefit such as reside in Vigo County, if established and maintained at the city of Terre Haute and state of Indiana and that such an institution or dispensary may also be established and maintained by a corporation to be formed under the laws of the state . . . I give and bequeath to my executors . . . in trust, the sum of $75,000 to be paid by them to said corporation . . ."

—— From the will of Chauncey Rose dated February 21, 1877.



WHERE NOW?—The sign greeting patients referred to the Rose dispensary for free medical assistance reads "The Dispensary will be permanently closed November 1, 1970. In recent years approximately 1,000 patients were referred annually to the dispensary by service agencies in the community. Photo by Martin.

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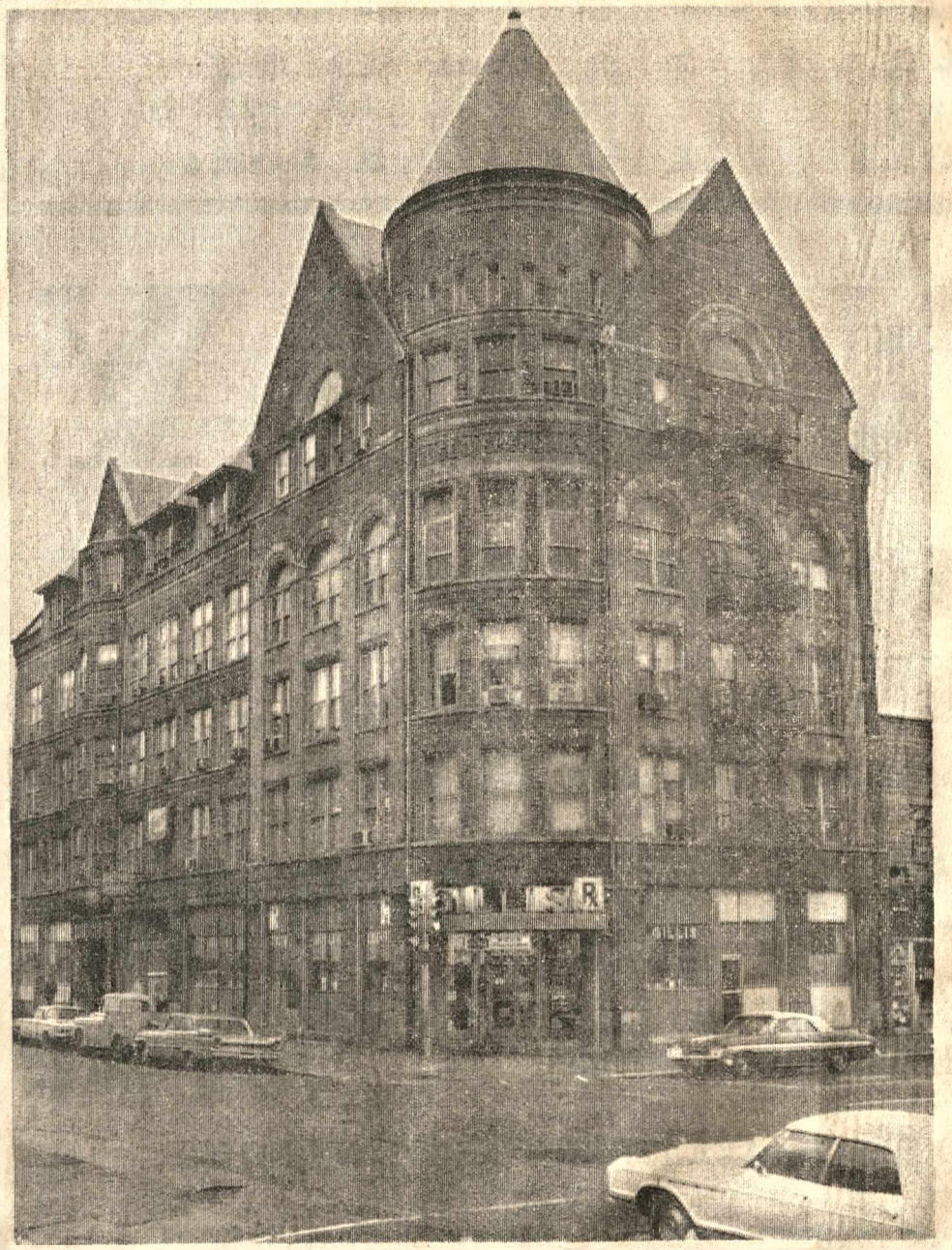

THE ROSE DISPENSARY, serving medical indigents in Vigo County for over 70 years, has closed. Numerous service agencies that referred people to the dispensary for free attention are seeking another solution to the problem. The dispensary building has been purchased by Indiana State University and only a few private offices remain open. Photo by Martin.

Dispensary

Continued From Page One.

about $35 in a fund but that doesn't go very far."

She said emergency dental assistance is available for children in grades one through six at schools where the dental trailer visits. The League of Terre Haute, sponsors of the trailer, also provides regular dental care for one additional child at each school.

"We see children every day who need something and can't get it. It's sad and it doesn't have to be this way," she said.

Staff members at the Mental Health Association office and the guidance clinic have found cases where the patient has stopped taking a needed medication because he cannot afford to pay for it.

Dr. William C. Shriner, medical director of the clinic, said most patients referred by his staff to the dispensary requires major tranquilizers ranging in price from $10 to $15 for each two-week prescription. Many of them need the medication to prevent hospitalization.

Mrs. Marge McCormick, executive director of the Mental Health Association, said, "Most of our people have prescriptions from state hospitals and can't afford to have them filled. Now I find they just don't bother to have them refilled after a few times. Some try to manage to get the money to pay the $20 or so but pretty soon someone in their family says something like 'if it weren't for so-and-so's medicine we could afford to do this or that'. Soon they stop taking it all together."

"When we find a person is not taking his medicine, the job of education becomes one of making that person realize that, like the diabetic who must take medication his entire life or the heart patient, so must he," Mrs. McCormick said.

Dr. Shriner feels that most of the people referred to the dispensary by the guidance clinic are the type who need direction and are not able to find solutions on their own. One way he has found to solve immediate problems has been to dispense medicine from samples he receives from drug companies.

"We have to determine if the patients are eligible for welfare assistance. If not, and most of them are not, we supply medicine on a limited basis, from the samples I receive until they can scrape up money to buy their own. We have to try and find another source as our case load increases," Dr. Shriner said.

That load is expected to increase considerably when the guidance clinic becomes a part of the Katherine Hamilton Mental Health Center, a new building nearing completion.

Dr. Shriner plans to meet with Mental Health Association personnel and retail druggists in the county to study the problem. State funds available to the guidance clinic do not cover medication, according to him.

School nurses and several classroom teachers have solved individual problems by paying medical bills out of their own pockets and with money collected by "passing the hat." A Thanksgiving eye fund contributed by other school children has paid for over 20 pairs of glasses.

A proposal has been prepared by a committee of Terre Haute Lions for submission to the club's board of directors which could provide money for eye care for school children. Lions Clubs throughout Indiana have similar projects.

Mrs. DeLoach hopes that other local organizations will realize the seriousness of the problem and lend a helping hand. She feels that some type of state legislation is needed to allow Indiana residents to receive federal funds. "In some states Medicade will take care of dental and eye care but Indiana is not one of those states," she said.

Conaty believes medicine has to be provided for the medically indigents through a governmental agency. "We have been fortunate that Rose has done this so far but we can no longer rely on it. I feel that the township trustee would be the logical one to finance the medical and dental assistance under the present law."

Mrs. McCormick, who explained she was not pushing for a free program but rather a "cost kind of thing," said, "The

community should work together to find a source for these people. The welfare department and trustees are taking care of their own people but many people who do not qualify for public assistance are being hurt. They are the people who try to maintain themselves without public assistance or those who don't qualify due to their age or income."

The Rose Dispensary was made possible through the will of Chauncey Rose. His bequest for a "free medicine institution" permitted the construction and operation of the dispensary. It was built on the northwest corner of 7th and Cherry streets with $15,000 from the Rose estate. An additional $2,000 was given for the purchase of medicines and the balance of the $75,000 bequest was preserved in a permanent fund with interest and income to be used to fulfill Rose's wish. A board of trustees was established to carry out his wishes.

The building contained 28 offices plus the dispensary. For 70 years medicine and advice was given to Vigo County residents who could not afford to pay for their own needs. In recent years, approximately 1,000 patients have been seen each year.

The building was sold in October, 1970, to Indiana State University for $49,750. Only ten of the original offices are now rented for private or professional concerns.

Rose, Chauncey

Tenants Remain In Offices Of Rose Dispensary

STAR 1-26-71

Dispelling rumors all tenants of the Rose Dispensary building have vacated their offices, J. Kenneth Moulton, vice president for business affairs and treasurer of Indiana State University has made the following statement:

"Indiana State University assumed the ownership of the Rose Dispensary building on Dec. 31, 1970, and has not yet determined what the future of the facility will be. Some tenant have lease agreements that will expire Aug. 1, 1971, and the university does not plan to ask any of the tenants to vacate prior to that date.

"The university is currently conducting studies relating to the economic feasibility of the

See ROSE DISPENSARY
On Page 2, Column 3

Rose, Chauncey

Rose Dispensary

Continued From Page 1

continued operation of the building.

"The results of these studies are expected to be known soon and it is anticipated that a decision regarding the future of the building will be made within the next two months."

Tenants of the building, many of them doctors and dentists, want their patients and customers to know that they are still in their offices in the building.

The rumor the building had been closed was caused by the closing of the free prescription office set up under the will of Chauncey Rose. This had no affect on the other tenants in the building.

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Community Affairs File

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Merger Sought In Court Suit

TERRE HAUTE TRIB.

A complaint for declaratory judgment has been filed in Vigo Circuit Court on behalf of the Chauncey Rose Home, Inc., and the Clara Fairbanks Home for Aged Women against all heirs and legalees of Crawford Fairbanks and Chauncey Rose and Indiana Attorney General Theodore Sendak.

The suit filed by Benjamin G. Cox of the law firm of Cox, Zwerner, Gambill and Sullivan, seeks a court decision whether or not a proposed merger agreement between the two corporations and the co-mingling of their assets is legal. The complaint asked that the name of Fairbanks Home be changed to the Chauncey Rose and Clara Fairbanks Home for the Aged, Inc. Its purpose would be to provide non-sectarian care, support and maintenance of male and female persons of Vigo County who are unable to support themselves by other means.

Regulations, restrictions and qualifications may be adopted by the new corporation consistent with and conforming with the charitable uses prescribed by the will of Chauncey Rose and consistent with and satisfying the conditions prescribed in the deed of Crawford Fairbanks.

Under the law, persons or corporations have the right to file declaratory judgement actions against persons who assert or may assert rights that plaintiffs do not believe proper and that affect their own rights.

On June 2, auuoncement was made of the first step being taken to combine the facilities of the Clara Fairbanks Home for Aged Women, 721 8th Ave., and the assets of the Chauncey Rose Home Board. The Fairbanks Corporation Board resigned so the Rose Home Board might replace it. A new board was elected.

This was in anticipation of the ultimate combining of the Rose Home Board's $902,000 and the Fairbanks Home assets of cor-

Continued On Page 6 Col. 3.

Community Affairs File

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TERRE HAUTE, INDIANA

Merger

Continued From Page One.

poration of $650,000, plus real estate valued at $119,000, with improvements and additions proposed for the Fairbanks Home. The new board was to continue to operate the home as in the past without regard to race, creed or color.

This action submitted this plan to the court for determination.

Two weeks after announcement of this plan was made, Judge C. Joseph Anderson of the Vigo County Circuit Court made a statement that he would not support the proposal.

He made the statement that "Under my term of office, this court will not approve the use of such funds for the benefit of financially-secure persons who can afford private homes."

Judge Anderson said Thursday he will make no comments on the matter until after a court ruling is made. When he spoke on the matter earlier, he was speaking as an administrative officer of the county in connection with his responsibility toward use of the Rose money.

The late Judge H. Ralph Johnston had refused to approve a number of proposals by the Rose board to utilize its assets. Judge Anderson emphasized in his statement that he would be "as strict as Judge Johnston in overseeing use of the funds." He suggested that the funds might be used to expand the Vigo County Home or for a day-care center.

In the complaint for declaratory judgment, Attorney General Theodore L. Sendak is joined as a party defendant to show such interests, if any, as may be affected by the judgement sought of the public, including the citizens of Vigo County, for whose benefit both of the plaintiffs, Rose Home and Fairbanks Home, have been established and propose to continue to maintain and operate the home.

The plaintiffs ask the court to make its declaratory judgment of decree determining the question of the construction or interpretation of the deed and the will in view of the proposed merger.

Community Affairs File

The Star, Terre Haute, Ind., Friday, December 29

Rose, Chauncey

FILLING COMMUNITY NEEDS—Keith Owen, Jr., at right, president of the board of the Chauncey Rose Home, is pictured with three of the developmentally disabled workers at the newly completed Beacon Sheltered Workshop, 1900 N. 7th St. The Rose board presented a check for $5,261.00 towards construction costs of the new building and a check for $4,739.00 to the new Charles T. Hyte Community Center towards construction costs. Others pictured above are, left to right, Tim Kassinger, Gregg Froeb, and Mrs. Alice Bratt, demonstrating use of some of the equipment; John Orr, assistant director of the development disabilities program at Katherine Hamilton Mental Health Center and executive director of the Beacon School of the Valley, and Dr. Jack Weinbaum of the Hyte Center board. (Photo by Kadel)

S DEC 29 1972

Community Affairs File

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Vigo County Public Library

Rose Trust Case Granted Venue Change

A petition to disband the Rose Dispensary Trust Fund and distribute the money to Terre Haute's two hospitals will be considered in one of four surrounding counties, following change of venue action Tuesday.

The venue change was requested by a defendant in the case, Rose-Hulman Institute of Technology. Attorney Benjamin C. Cox filed the venue motion Tuesday and it was promptly granted by Vigo Circuit Judge C. Joseph Anderson who named Parke, Clay, Sullivan and Vermillion circuit courts as potential sites.

Also filed Tuesday was a motion withdrawing a previous motion to join the Rose Foundation Corp. as a defendant in the suit.

At issue is a request by the Rose Dispensary Trust Fund's board of directors to dissolve the fund, which was founded in 1877 by philanthropist Chauncey Rose to provide medicine and care for the poor. The dispensary operated at the corner of 7th and Cherry streets until 1970, when the building was sold to Indiana State University.

The board has asked the court for permission to divide the remaining capital between Union and St. Anthony Hospitals to continue providing medicine for those who cannot afford the costs.

Rose-Hulman Institute, which was also founded by Chauncey Rose, is named in his will as heir to any residue of the estate following his original bequests, and as such is defendant in the present suit.

The institute filed an answer to the petition last week, opposing the proposal and asking that either the present board continue, that a new board or trustee be appointed or that the fund be dissolved with the money reverting to the college.

Also named as a defendant in the action is State Attorney General Theodore L. Sendak, who by virtue of his position is supervisor for all public trusts. His office filed an answer in Vigo Circuit Court last week which raised no objections to the proposal.

Attorneys for the Rose Dispensary Board and Rose-Hulman Institute are expected to settle on the venue site shortly.

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TERRE HAUTE, INDIANA

Community Affairs File

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TERRE HAUTE, INDIANA

Seek to Split Dispensary Trust Between Hospitals

Chauncey Rose

DEC 16 1972

By BARBARA BRUGNAUX
Tribune Staff Writer

The Rose Dispensary trust fund may be disbanded with assets being divided between Terre Haute's two hospitals, if a petition recently filed in Vigo County Court is approved.

A petition for construction of will and instructions was filed Thursday by attorney Robert G. Wolfe on behalf of the seven-member Rose Dispensary board of directors.

The legal terminology basically means the court has been requested to interpret a section of the will of the 19th century Terre Haute philanthropist Chauncey Rose, and to advise the board whether or not its proposal it legal.

Listed as defendants in the suit are Indiana Atty. Gen. Theodore L. Sendak, who by virtue of his position is the state's supervisor for all public trusts, Rose-Hulman Institute of Technology, which as Rose Poly Institute was named in the will as heir to any residue of the estate, and the unknown heirs of Chauncey Rose.

The detailed brief, accompanying the petition, outlines the history of the Rose Dispensary, discusses the section of the Rose will which provided for the dispensary, and seeks permission from the court to disband the fund altogether, transferring all assets equally to St. Anthony and Union Hospitals.

Rose, who died in 1877, made his fortune in railroads and real estate. He founded Rose Polytechnic before his death, remembering it in his will, but also deaving money to care for the poor, the aged and the orphaned.

Under section five of his will, Rose left $75,000 to provide for a dispensary where the poor could receive medical advice and medicine. He decreed that $15,000 was to be used to purchase a lot and erect a building to house the dispensary, and $2,000 to buy medicines, but that the remaining $58,000 was to become a permanent fund with the income to be used "from time to time for the purpose expressed in this paragraph."

It is this section that the petition requests be interpreted by the court to establish whether Rose intended the board to always maintain a dispensary building or whether the board could fulfill its obligations by, in effect, establishing twin trust funds at the hospitals to provide medicine for the indigent.

In 1880, the original seven-member board opened the Rose

Continue On Page 2, Col. 3.

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Community Affairs File

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DEC 16 1972

Seek to Split

Continued From Page 1.

Dispensary at the northwest corner of 7th and Cherry Sts. The building was a city landmark until this fall, when it was razed. The dispensary, itself, however, had closed Nov. 30, 1970, and the site was purchased by Indiana State University for $49,750.

The closing was caused, according to the petition, because ownership proved unprofitable in the 1960s and because of the building's obsolescent condition.

Under the direction of the will, the board had "from time to time" distributed the income from the investments to the two hospitals to be used to supply medicine to those who could not afford it. Since the closing of the dispensary, the circuit court brief states, the board has continued this policy.

No figure was quoted in the brief as to how much capital remains in the trust fund, but the amount is in cash, governmental and corporate securities.

The petition outlines six possible alternatives for the board: construct a new dispensary building; construct a general office building which would include a dispensary; construct a small building, housing a dispensary only; lease a dispensary; continue to hold the assets, paying the income to the hospitals, or transferring the assets to the hospitals.

Citing complex circumstances such as tax structures affecting dispensary operation and the difficulties of owning and leasing real estate, the petition then requests the court to authorize the final alternative, thus eradicating the Rose Dispensary trust fund in its 95th year.

Judge C. Joseph Anderson is expected to schedule a hearing on the question Monday.

GONE BUT STILL OBJECT OF COURT ACTION—The Rose Dispensary Building which stood at Seventh and Cherry Sts. until this fall when it was razed. Money involved in the trust fund under the will of Chauncey Rose is the object of new court action involving the will.

Trust Distribution

Community Affairs File

Proposal Challenged

Rose, Chauncey

S FEB 8 1973

A proposal to distribute the Rose Dispensary Trust Fund between Terre Haute's two hospitals has been challenged by Rose-Hulman Institute of Technology.

Attorney Benjamin G. Cox filed a motion in Vigo Circuit Court this week in opposition to the proposal made in December by the seven-member Rose Dispensary Board.

The trust fund was established in 1877 when the will of philanthropist Chauncey Rose set aside $75,000 to provide a dispensary to aid the poor. Since the dispensary closed in 1970, income from the trust has been distributed to Union and St. Anthony Hospitals to assist persons not able to afford medicine.

+ + +

In the December petition entered in circuit court, attorney Robert G. Wolfe, representing the dispensary board, asked that the trust fund be disbanded and the capital divided between the two city hospitals.

Rose-Hulman Institute, however, alleges that neither of the hospitals is legally empowered to assume responsibility of administering the trust fund. The private engineering college was named as heir to any residue of Rose's estate.

The motion entered by Cox also alleges that such an action would create a conflict of interest because management of the funds would be the responsibility of the hospital trustees who already are obligated to distribute medicine and advice to the poor through agreements with the Department of Public Welfare, a government agency.

+ + +

The Rose-Hulman motion notes that the Rose will established the trust fund specifically separate from any government agency.

Rose-Hulman Institute was named as a defendant in the dispensary board brief, as was Indiana Attorney General Theodore L. Sendak, who, by virtue of his office, is the state's supervisor of all public trusts.

Sendak is expected to file a brief in the case sometime this week, after which Judge C. Joseph Anderson will schedule a hearing into the matter.

Community Affairs File

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Community Affairs File
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Fairbanks-Rose Home Trust Case Still in Court

FEB 14 1973

By BARBARA L. BRUGNAUX

Tribune Staff Writer

Legal action on a petition to disband the Rose Dispensary Fund has been venued to Clay Circuit Court, where it will join a sister-suit on the proposed merger of the Rose Home, Inc. trust fund and the Clara Fairbanks Home for Aged Women, Inc.

Motion for change of venue on the dispensary case was filed in Vigo Circuit Court Tuesday. Judge C. Joseph Anderson promptly named four surrounding counties as potential sites, and attorneys for both parties eliminated three Wednesday morning, leaving the Clay court of Judge Robert Neal.

Although not companion suits, two actions now in Clay Circuit Court are related through the will of Terre Haute philanthropist Chauncey Rose who died in 1877.

Rose left bequests for an orphans home and a medical dispensary for the poor. The home at the corner of 25th Street and Wabash Avenue was sold in the early 1960s to a shopping center, while the dispensary operated at the corner of 7th and Cherry Streets until 1970 when the building was purchased by Indiana State University. In essence, both suits are attempts to decide what to do with the trust funds now.

The dispensary suit, filed in December by the fund's board of directors, seeks to disband the fund and distribute the capital to Union and St. Anthony Hospitals. The petition is being opopsed by Rose-Hulman Institute of Technology, which was founded by Chauncey Rose and is named as an heir in his will.

The Rose-Fairbanks suit is 17 months old and months away from resolution, according to Clay court reporter Juanita Rector who told THE TRIBUNE Tuesday that legal briefs in the case were due in the Brazil court Thursday. She added that Judge Neal has not set a trial date.

The complaint for a declaratory judgment was filed in Vigo Circuit Court Sept. 8, 1971, on behalf of the boards of directors of the Rose Home fund and the Clara Fairbanks Home for Aged Women. The suit seeks a ruling on the legality of the proposed merger of the two corporations.

Such a merger would mean the combining of Rose assets amounting to $902,000 and Fairbanks assets of $650,000 plus real estate valued at $119,000.

The present Fairbanks home at 721 8th Ave. would be renamed the Chauncey Rose-Clara Fairbanks Home for the Aged, Inc. and would, according to the suit, provide non-sectarian care, support and maintenance for Vigo County men and women who are unable to support themselves by other means.

Shortly after the proposal was announced, Vigo Circuit Judge C. Joseph Anderson made clear his opposition to the merger. Anderson, who as a county administrator is responsible for the use of trust funds, said at the time that he opposed the use of Rose funds for the support of the financially-secure who could afford private homes. His comment referred to the present Fairbanks Home which is operated as private residence for elderly women.

Judge Anderson's announced opposition resulted in a change of venue for the case, which ended in Judge Neal's court in January, 1972.

The Clara Fairbanks Home for Aged Women was founded in 1924 by Crawford Fairbanks, former Publisher of the Tribune, whose fortune was made from diversified industries of the city.

Texas Gas Dividend

OWENSBORO, Ky. — The board of directors of Texas Gas Transmission Corporation today declared regular cash dividends on its common stock at the rate of 39½ cents per share, and on its $1.50 Convertible Preference stock at the rate of 37½ cents per share. These dividends are payable March 15, 1973, to stockholders of record at the close of business on February 28, 1973, according to W. M. Elmer, chairman of the board.

The board also declared the regular quarterly dividends on the Corporation's 5.40%, 4.96% and 9.375% preferred stocks, payable April 1, 1973, to stockholders of record at the close of business on March 15, 1973.

BANK BANDIT FAILS GETAWAY

CHARLOTTE, N. C. (UPI) — The bandit who fled from the branch of the First Citizens Bank and Trust Co. Tuesday apparently lacked fleetness of foot as well as a getaway car.

Police took off in pursuit and finally overhauled him after a chase across a shopping center.

They arrested James Holton, 25, on armed robbery charges and the FBI said he would be charged also with bank robbery.

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Four Vacancies Are Filled By Brighton

Community Affairs File
FEB 14 1973

Two vacancies each on the Vigo County Board of Health and the Air Pollution Control Board have been filled by Mayor William J. Brighton, according to an announcement from his office Wednesday.

Forrest Sherer and Irving Yonks were named to the health board while Willis Uzzel and Howard Potter were appointed to the air pollution control body. Health board vacancies were created with the expiration of the terms of Winton Jones and Mildred Ellis. Terms expiring on the other board were those of Dr. Fred Dierdorf and Harry Adams.

The mayor's announcement follows:

"Today I am appointing Forrest Sherer and Irving Yonks to fill the vacancies on the Vigo County Health Department. The Mayor has five of the seven appointments on this particular board. The County Commissioners appoint the other two members.

"Forrest Sherer has been a long-time businessman in the City of Terre Haute and has devoted much of his time to public service in this community.

"Irving Yonks, a local businessman, has given freely of his time for the benefit of his community.

"I think that both men will make excellent appointments and will do the community a service as members of the Board of Health of Vigo County.

"In addition to this, I am appointing Willis Uzzell to fill a vacancy on the Air Pollution

Rose Trust Hearing Set

Rose, Chauncey.

SEP 4 1973

A hearing has been set for Sept. 21 on a petition by the Chauncey Rose Home trust fund to donate $5.000 to the building program of the Southside Day Nursery.

The petition, filed Friday in Vigo Circuit Court, seeks the court's permission to donate the funds from interest accumulated in 1972 from the approximately $900,000 in capital held by the trust.

Under federal law, the philanthropic trust fund must divest itself of any interest accumulated within two years, or be taxed on the interest.

Within the last year, the board of the Rose Home fund has donated money to the Glenn Home for Children and the day nursery.

The petition notes that the day care center, now constructing a new building at 13th and Harrison streets, has run into additional expenses and requests permission for another donation.

The hearing, while mandatory to allow any interested parties to file express disagreement with the settlement, is not expected to produce any objections.

Community Affairs File

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Hearing Set Aug. 15 for Proposed Distribution of Rose Home Income

Chauncey Rose

T JUL 24 1974

Vigo Circuit Court Judge C. Joseph Anderson has ordered a hearing to be conducted Aug. 15 on the proposed distribution of some $55,000 income realized in 1973 from assets of Chauncey Rose Home, Inc.

The voluntary charitable corporation has petitioned Judge Anderson for authority to donate $39,906.67 of the income to Clara Fairbanks Home for Aged Women; $15,000 to the Vigo County Commissioners to apply to the purchase price of a home suitable for use as a detention facility for female juvenile offenders, and $500 to Gilault School for Boys for construction of a new dormitory.

The controversy over the use of the Rose Home funds began in 1959 when the Rose Orphans Home, at 25th and Wabash, then operated as home for the elderly, was sold to make way for the K Mart Shopping Plaza.

The late Circuit Court Judge H. Ralph Johnston refused to approve a number of proposals made by the board for the use of the funds. Although it was expected that Judge Johnston's elected successor would be more lenient in the matter of board proposals, Judge Anderson in 1971 adamantly refused to approve a proposed merger of the Rose Corporation and the corporation which oversees the Fairbanks Home for Aged Women.

Judge Anderson contended the use of Rose Home assets to support Fairbanks Home would be "totally and completely unacceptable." He said at the time that the funds, if allowed to divert to Fairbanks Home, would be used for the benefit of financially secure persons who can afford private homes, rather than for those persons in need of such assistance.

According to the will of Chauncey Rose, an early Terre Haute industrialist and philanthropist, the $150,000 bequeathed to the Vigo County Orphan Home was to be used to provide "for the care, education and support of orphan children, meaning hereby any person within the age of sixteen years, who (is) deprived of parental care . . . together with the support of aged females and that of crippled persons."

Rose povided also the funds may be used for the support of aged males "when it shall be authorized by law."

Fairbanks Home was established under the will of the late Crawford Fairbanks "for the sole and only purpose of use perpetually as a non-sectarian home for the care, support and maintenance of aged females . . . who cannot support themselves from their own means or by their own industry."

Present assets of the Rose fund total some $900,000, while the Fairbanks trust is valued at $650,000, with real estate valued at $119,000, in addition.

The Rose Orphan Home was built in 1883 and served in that capacity until 1950. It operated as a home for elderly men and women until it was sold in 1959.

Following Judge Anderson's refusal to approve the merger of the two trusts in 1971, the boards of both institutions filed a complaint for declaratory judgment in an effort to have the court interpret the legal meaning of Rose's bequest.

The plaintiffs later filed a motion for a change of venue, and the case was transferred to Clay Circuit Court, where it is still pending.

Dispersal of interest accrued each year from the Rose Home assets, remain subject to approval of the Vigo Circuit Court.

According to the U.S. Tax Reform Act of 1969, charitable organizations are required to pay Federal taxes, consisting of four per cent excise tax on investment income. If such income is not distributed within the year it was earned or the year thereafter, there is a tax of 100 per cent.

Judge Anderson scheduled the hearing at 1:30 p.m. Thursday, Aug. 15.

Community Affairs File

Vigo County Public Library

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Petition Seeks Distribution Of Chauncey Rose Income

Community Affairs File NOV 18 1975

By CAROLYN TOOPS
Tribune Staff Writer

Vigo Circuit Court Judge C. Joseph Anderson will conduct a hearing Tuesday, Dec. 9 at 2 p.m. on a petition filed by Chauncey Rose Home, Inc., to distribute 1974 income totaling $56,247.79 to four local charitable agencies.

Chauncey Rose Home, Inc. administers properties under the last will and testament of Terre Haute businessman and philanthropist Chauncey Rose, dating back almost 100 years.

Rose has been quoted as saying "Most people have trouble making money. I have trouble trying to give it away . . ." Adhering to the provisions of his will has resulted in a few legal complications in past years.

The petition filed last week by attorney Warren Everett and signed by O. Keith Owen, Jr., president of Chauncey Rose Home, seeks approval to give $5,000 each to Father Gibault School for Boys, Light House Mission and United Child Care Center, and $41,247.79 to the Clara Fairbanks Home for Aged Women, Inc.

The assets of Chauncey Rose Home, Inc., consist of approximately 30 intangible securities and cash having a value of approximately $975,000.

After payment of administrative expenses, over $56,000 income for 1974 remains to be distributed.

Unless the income is distributed within the year it was earned or the year thereafter, it is 100 per cent taxable under the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 as amended by the Tax Reform Act of 1969.

In addition, Chauncey Rose Home, Inc. and other charitable organizations and institutions are required to pay a 4 per cent excise tax on investment income.

Chauncey Rose Home, Inc., was originally organized as a voluntary association not-for-profit under the name Vigo County Orphans Home on Aug. 27, 1874, and reorganized under the Indiana not-for-profit corporation act in May 1971 under the name of Chauncey Rose Home, Inc., to administer the assets devised and bequeathed to the petitioner under terms of Chauncey Rose's last will, dated Feb. 21, 1877.

The original bequest to this first corporation was $150,000 exclusive of any sum, or property previously given.

"The purposes of said corporation are to provide in one Asylum or Home . . . for the care, education or support of orphan children, meaning hereby any person within the age of 16 years, who are deprived of parental care by the death of either father or mother or both of them, together with the support of aged females and that of crippled persons. When it shall be authorized by law, the care and support of aged males may also be provided at said home. The sum herein bequeathed with any sum or property before given may be employed for said charitable uses," the will states.

Community Affairs File

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TERRE HAUTE, INDIANA

The request to distribute the 1974 income to the four groups notes that they are within the general scope and intent of Chauncey Rose's last will.

More than $150,000 income from the Rose assets has been distributed to local agencies and organizations to date, beginning with the distribution of 1971 income in 1972.

Recipients have included Clara Fairbanks Home each year; United Fund, United Cerebral Palsy, Hyte Community Center, Southside Day Care Center (total of $30,000 in two years), Glenn Home (for new girls cottage), Gibault School, and last year, $15,000 toward purchase of a home to be used as a detention facility for girls under the age of 18.

A controversy over the use of Rose Home funds began in 1959, when the old Rose Orphans Home at 25th and Wabash was sold to make way for the K-Mart Plaza.

The Rose Orphan Home, built in 1883, had operated in that capacity until 1950, and as a home for aged men and women from 1950 to 1959.

The late Circuit Court Judge H. Ralph Johnston refused to approve a number of proposals made by the board for the use of Rose funds.

Judge C. Joseph Anderson has refused to approve a proposed merger of the Rose Corporation and the corporation which oversees the operation of the Clara Fairbanks Home, which was established under the will of the late Crawford Fairbanks. Assets of the Fairbanks trust are estimated at more than $750,000.

In an effort to have the court interpret the legal meaning of Rose's bequest, the boards of both corporations filed a complaint for a declaratory judgment in 1971 in Vigo Circuit Court. The matter was venued to Clay Circuit Court, where it is still pending.

Until a judgment is rendered, Rose Home board members have sought to distribute the income in ways that fall within the scope of Chauncey Rose's will insofar as possible under changed conditions.

Four Organizations Get Chauncey Rose Funding

Ts DEC 14 1975
Community Affairs File
Ts DEC 14 1975

By CAROLYN TOOPS
Tribune Staff Writer

Four local charitable organizations have received "early Christmas gifts" totaling $56,247.79 from the Chauncey Rose Home, Inc.

The extra funds, much needed by these agencies for continued operation during 1976, are coming as no surprise, since a petition for distribution had been filed last month in Vigo Circuit Court.

Judge C. Joseph Anderson approved the request earlier this week. No entities or persons given notice of the hearing appeared or objected to the distribution of the funds, which were income earned during 1974 from assets of Chauncey Rose Home, Inc., estimated at approximately $975,000.

The Father Gibault School for Boys Development Council will receive $5,000 to assist in the payment for construction of a new dormitory.

See Related Photograph on Page One

The Light House Mission will also receive $5,000 to provide food and shelter for indigent transients and children and for assitance in the rehabilitation of indigent alcoholics.

Also, the United Child Care Center, which provides day care for children of working mothers and grandmothers, will receive $5,000 to assist it in providing pre-school education, shelter and the services of breakfast and lunch to such children.

Clara Fairbanks Home for Aged Women, Inc., will receive $41,247.79 to assist in the operation and maintenance of its housing facilities and nursing services for aged persons.

In his order approving the distribution of 1974 income, Judge Anderson stated that these "... are in the best interests of the trust administered by the petitioner Chauncey Rose Home, Inc., and within the general scope and intent of the last will and testament of Chauncey Rose, deceased..."

Dispersal of income accrued each year from the Rose Home assets remains subject to approval of Vigo Circuit Court. With the current distribution, more than $200,000 will have been given to local charitable agencies and organizations since 1972.

The will of Chauncey Rose, Terre Haute businessman and philanthropist, dates back almost 100 years. Rose had been quoted as saying, "Most people have trouble making money; I have trouble trying to give it away."

Adhering to the provisions of his will, dated Feb. 21, 1877, has resulted in a few legal complications in recent years.

Unless the income after payment of administrative expenses is distributed within the year it was earned or the year thereafter, it is 100 per cent taxable under the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 as amended by the Tax Reform Act of 1969.

In addition, Chauncey Rose Home, Inc., and other charitable organizations and institutions are required to pay a 4 per cent excise tax on investment income.

Attorney Warren Everett filed this year's petition for O. Keith Owen Jr., president of Chauncey Rose Home, Inc.

In past years, beneficiaries of the income have included Clara Fairbanks Home, United Fund, United Cerebral Palsy, Hyte Community Center, Southside Day Care Center (now Rose-Southside Day Care Center), Glenn Home, Gibault School and the new girls' detention center which will operate under Circuit Court.

Chauncey Rose Home, Inc., was originally organized as a voluntary association not-for-profit under the name, Vigo County Orphans Home on Aug. 27, 1874, and reorganized under the Indiana not-for-profit corporation act in May, 1971, under the name Chauncey Rose Home, Inc., to administer the assets devised and bequeathed to the petitioner under terms of Chauncey Rose's last will.

The original bequest to this first corporation was $150,000, exclusive of any sum or property previously given.

A controversy over the use of Rose Home funds began in 1959, when the old Rose Orphans Home was sold to make way for the K-Mart Plaza.

The Rose Orphan Home, built in 1883, had operated in that capacity until 1950, and as a home for aged men and women from 1950 to 1959.

The late Circuit Court Judge H. Ralph Johnston refused to approve a number of proposals made by the board for the use of Rose funds.

Judge Anderson has refused

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over

to approve a merger of the Rose Corporation and the corporation which oversees the operation of the Clara Fairbanks Home, which was established under the will of the late Crawford Fairbanks. Assets of the Fairbanks trust are estimated at more than $750,000.

In an effort to have the court interpret the legal meaning of Rose's bequest, the boards of both corporations filed a complaint for a declaratory judgment in 1971 in Vigo Circuit Court. The matter was venued to Clay Circuit Court, where it is still pending.

Until a judgment is rendered, Rose Home board members have sought ways to distribute the income that fall within the scope of Chauncey Rose's will insofar as possible under changing conditions.

Excerpts from the will follow

" . . . to provide in one Asylum or Home . . . for the care, education, or support of orphan children, meaning hereby any person within the age of 16 years, who are deprived of parental care by the death of either father or mother or both of them, together with the support of aged females and crippled persons. When it shall be authorized by law, the care and support of aged males may also be provided . . . The sum herein bequeathed with any sum or property before given may be employed for said chairtable purposes."

Public Welfare (Vigo Co)

Use Of Chauncey Rose Estate Challenged

Rose, Chauncey — Rose-Hulman (T.H.)

S JAN 15 1981

By GLADYS SELTZER, Star Staff Writer

The Vigo County Welfare Board has been named crossdefendent in a probate suit in the matter of a trust created under the will of the late Chauncey Rose to provide a fund for the dispensing of medicine and advice to the underprivileged in Vigo County.

The suit was filed in Vigo Circuit Court Probate Division by Benjamin G. Cox as attorney for Rose-Hulnan Institute of Technology, the counterclaimant and crossclaimant, against the former St. Anthony Hospital as trustee and counterdefendant. Union Hospital also was named as trustee and counterdefendant as were the Welfare Department, all the township trustees in the county, the State Department of Public Welfare and the attorney general for the state.

According to James Bopp Jr., attorney for the welfare department, the estate gave the corpus of the Rose Dispensary trust to Rose-Hulman, but in 1974 the Clay Circuit Court rules half of the estate went equally to Union Hospital and the former St. Anthony Hospital until it became "unnecessary, illegal, impossible or impractical." The plaintiff therefore has filed suit for the trust because St. Anthony Hospital is no longer functioning and the Welfare Department provides medical care under state law. Bopp said no financial liability is involved for the Welfare Department.

The suit asks the court to order Union Hospital and former St. Anthony's to distribute to Rose-Hulman all of the assets of the trust. In the alternative and event the court determines the trust should not be so terminated, the plaintiff asks that St. Anthony's be ordered to transfer all of the assets of that portion administered by the former hospital to Union Hospital as successor trustee to be held and administered by Union Hospital as trustee under the same terms and subject to the same conditions and purposes as set out in the judgment of July 12, 1974. This judgment was made by Clay Circuit Court which ordered the distribution to the two hospitals.

Frank Shelton, vice president and administrator for Union Hospital, told The Star the hospital uses the funds for medicines and advice for the medically indigent.

Frank P. Crawford, attorney for St. Anthony Hospital and the Sisters of St. Francis who had operated it, told The Star last November he filed a final report for St. Anthony as a trustee and a resignation of the trustee on the grounds that it no longer operated the hospital. Crawford also filed a petition for instructions from the court as to what distribution to make of the trust funds.

In other business the welfare board approved installation of a security system at the food stamp office as well as purchase of equipment for this office.

ADT will install the system at a cost not to exceed $2,000 with a continuing charge of $28 a month and a year's lease with an option of purchase in January, 1982, with funds used as a part of the purchase price, subject to the approval of the Vigo County Commissioners.

The motion was made by Esten Perry who also made the motion for purchase of three Sharp calculators from Knapp Office Equipment for the food stamp office at $129.50 each, with the old calculators being returned to the county. The motion passed.

Perry also made the motion that a Selectric 3 IBM electric typewriter be purchased for the food stamp office at a price not to exceed $550.

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